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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DID not think it necessary to reply formally to a letter on the subject of the *Flora Britannica*, published with the signature of R. H. C. in your sixteenth volume, because the third volume of my work was about to appear, and I there quoted that letter for the only point which seemed to me to require notice; I mean a synonym in Dr. Hull's *Flora* for *Hieracium villosum*. I would not enter into a controversy whether the long leaved water *Ranunculus* were a species or variety, because, on consideration, I found no reason to alter my own sentiments. If I had, I should most readily have corrected myself, even by the light of an anonymous writer. The point in dispute must remain as a matter of opinion, like many others in natural history, till experiments, or more precise observations, throw additional light upon it. Still less did I feel inclined to apologize for the delay of my third volume. All who knew me had been sufficiently acquainted with the severe disease which, for more than a year, rendered me incapable of using my eyes; and I should have thought an author who had not voluntarily disappointed the public, might have been compassionate for this unfortunate delay. Those most versed in botany will be most aware of the extreme labour, attention, and acuteness of sight, requisite to compose that part of my work which contains the mosses, and which is all founded on actual observation. The state of my eyes obliged me to apply but for a short time together; and though the complaint is now, providentially, almost entirely removed, it will allow me to pursue the rest of the subject at intervals only. I should not have troubled you or the public on this head, were it not to guard against expectations from any quarter that I may not be able to satisfy, and which I shall only answer by completing the work as soon and as well as I can.

Another letter has appeared in your Magazine for November, with the same signature. From the reference to Dr. MONTHLY MAG. No. 122.

Hull's (not Dr. Bell's) work, I presume the writer to be a Mr. Caley; a gentleman whose name I have heard, but of his situation, profession, connections, or abilities, I know nothing more than is to be deduced from these letters.

I cannot but regret that he did not consult some botanist, or scholar, before his remarks were committed to the press; for it is a painful office, even in one's own unavoidable defence, to refute what seems chiefly founded in mistake, and which is accompanied by so much apparent urbanity. If, however, I were to be silent any longer, though the learned might not be misled, the unlearned must have a very mean opinion of me and my book.—I proceed to each paragraph of the criticism in order.

Page 96. *Poa fluitans* was first removed from the *Festuca*, not by Scopoli, but by Haller, whom I have quoted accordingly. If I had been aware of it, I would nevertheless have quoted Scopoli; and if another edition ever appears, I shall profit by Mr. Caley's hint. Let me, however, take this opportunity of saying, the great uncertainty of Scopoli's plants (as I have no means of seeing his specimens, and Carniola is so different a country from England) has made me very sparing of references to his work.—See Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. 4, page 280. In the present instance indeed there is no uncertainty.

Page 145. To the criticism in this paragraph, a transcript of the Latin passage in question will afford a sufficient answer.

*“Arundinis genus maximè naturale nunquam ob numerum fasciculorum, in diversis speciebus diversum, dilacerandum.”*

If this, even without the context, can be translated “the genus of *Arundo* being by no means natural,” &c. all the Latinists in England must go to school to Mr. Caley!

So far is sufficient for my justification, and I should feel more concern than anger towards the critic, were I the only person interested; but here I must lay aside my own feelings, and plead the cause of justice. I have turned, Sir,

to the fifth volume of your Magazine, and have read the letter which disgraces it. I find a man who could not construe the above simple passage, deciding with the authority of a Quintilian or a Johnson on Latin and English style. Before him the great Linnæus, the candid Martyn, the modest Withering, the ingenious Litchfield Society, and the accomplished scholar Mr. Brand, fall under indiscriminate censure. If my worthy friend Dr. Shaw escapes, it cannot be that this critic is adequate to appreciate his beauties. He can only have adopted the general opinion, which happens in this case to be just. To keep within the bounds of candour, I could wish to forget the writer, and only reply to his remarks. One cannot suppress a smile at his inability "to comprehend the end and aim of Mr. Brand," and at his being so ready to "wave any further notice of his treatise." Mr. Brand's design, most admirably and decisively executed, was to persuade the *truly* learned to allow, on the authority of the first critics of ancient Rome, of the construction of new words, where, on account of new ideas, they were become necessary in science; proceeding always according to the principles and analogies of the Latin tongue. He challenges them to produce an instance, in the philosophical language of Linnæus, of his having formed a term on any other principles; and no one has answered the challenge. It is easy, therefore, to perceive why Mr. Caley was dissatisfied with Mr. Brand. He found all his own ideas refuted, but had not the discretion to keep them to himself. The only alternative was to affect not to understand the plain and luminous deductions which convicted, but did not convince him. Even thus circumstanced, he ought to have brought forward some instances from Linnæus, to support his most illiberal and unqualified assertions. I could wish him to produce examples of "that language, so highly repugnant to purity and *energy*—that phraseology foreign to *every* language—that heterogeneous jargon—that barbarous phraseology with which natural history in *all* its departments is embarrassed." It is scarcely worth groping in the dirt to find out where he picked up these phrases, for I cannot call them ideas. He will, perhaps, quote Mr. Daines Barrington, who criticises the trivial name of the woodcock (*rusticola*), as if it were the whole specific character; a more absurd and disgraceful mistake than any of Mr. Caley's own. Or he may have heard

censures of some pieces in the *Amœnitates Academicae*, which having been written by the pupils of Linnæus, are extremely unequal in style: some of them very well, and even finely written; others, with more philosophical truth than classical language. But has he heard fault found with the *Flora Lapponica*, the various prefaces, or introductory chapters, of the immortal Swede; or the characteristic sketches, or rather miniature pictures, of the manners and peculiarities of animals in the *Systema Naturæ*?

The scientific language of Linnæus was not formed in a day, nor was it the production of one mind. His *unpremeditated* manuscripts indeed, the original journal of his Lapland Tour, and various other things, in my possession, shew the Latin language to have been familiar to him. In whatever language he wrote, a vivacity and precision of expression evinced the natural quickness and clearness of his thoughts; but he often preferred a Latin sentence or word to his native tongue. His extemporary quotations are often very happy. In the hurry of his immense epistolary correspondence, he thought only of communicating his ideas as compendiously as possible; and had no time for the trifling of allusive phraseology. He would not, like Cardinal Bembo, have suppressed or enfeebled an original thought, rather than express it in an arrangement of words not exactly to be found in Cicero; but he had recourse to the ancients, and to Cicero himself, for all that they afforded for his own great purpose. In the progress of his extensive undertakings, among which the improvement of scientific language was one of the most arduous, he never disdained assistance. On this particular subject, he had the counsel of the best scholars his country afforded, particularly of one of the name of Celsus. Critics in language are often fastidious, and very disputatious among themselves, more especially when they have no other knowledge or pursuit; and no doubt, the language of Linnæus, and even of Ray, in whose praise I most readily concur, may be open to such criticism in some parts of his works; and in others, may often be used with inattention. Similar blemishes should be corrected wherever they occur; but the whole fabric is not on their account to be overturned.

I could add more on this subject, as well as on English botanical language, but I rather choose patiently to continue my own progressive endeavours to further the improvement of the latter. A living language



language is not improved by a society of "reformists," but by good writers, feeling their own powers, and the sense of the public, as they go on. Hence in my own time great alterations have been made and accepted, and more will be made, probably without the assistance of Mr. Caley; nor will the labours of Professor Martyn, the Litchfield Society, or Dr. Withering, be despised by those who may be enabled hereafter, by a concurrence of favourable circumstances, to go beyond them.

Mr. Caley's remarks under page 145, and especially his first letter, have led me into a longer discussion than I designed. I shall now conclude it by asking that writer, whether the latter part of these remarks justly refers to any of my publications? If so, I shall gladly correct them; for I have not the vanity to suppose them incapable of amendment.

I shall as briefly as possible reply to the remaining criticisms on the *Flora*.

Page 230. The hairy stamina of *Anagallis arvensis*, as well as in *A. tenella*, are there described; and if in the first instance the hairs are not said to be jointed, that omission is of little moment, such a structure being very common, if not almost universal, in these appendages to plants.

Page 261. *Lonicera Periclymenum* is correctly described in the *Flora* as having *flores ochroleuci, rubicundi*, (yellowish-white flowers, partly, or occasionally reddish): they are frequently destitute of all redness.

Page 267. The undivided ovate leaves of the ivy are by no means floral leaves, but belong to the upper branches, which do not cling to any support. The proposed specific character, therefore, is erroneous in fact and phraseology; I may add, in punctuation, if that be not the printer's fault.

Page 392. The red nerves of *Rumex obtusifolius* are not mentioned, for one plain reason, which will always be my guide, that I do not find them commonly to exist.

Page 410. The specific characters of *Epilobium hirsutum* and *tetragonum* are not implicitly copied from Curtis. A different arrangement of words will be found in the former, and a most material correction in the latter. *Integerrimus* is not synonymous with *indivisus*. The latter expresses a leaf, or other part, not parted into lobes or segments; the former is used in contradistinction to a serrated or notched margin or extremity. Nor should I deserve censure if these or any other spe-

cific characters were literally copied, without quotation, from Curtis, or any one else. It is my plan to submit every character to the test of examination, and thus it becomes my own. The curious may find out where I agree with other writers. Why should I alter what is good, merely to seem more learned than others? Or, why refer to others for what I answer for myself? Under some species of *Polygonum*, indeed, I copy Curtis's characters, with his name subjoined; because in those cases he had examined the subject better than I had been able to do. Is the critic, with all his compliments, really so inadequate to appreciate my character as to charge me with plagiarism, or with dissembling the merits of my fellow-labourers, especially of Mr. Curtis, once my friend, often my instructor and my model, and by his own misconception only my enemy?—See Preface to the seventh vol. of *English Botany*.

Page 425. I have always found the little hollows in the seeds of *Polygonum lapathifolium*, pointed out in the *Flora Londinensis*, a good mark. If any supposed varieties have it not, further examination may prove them distinct species. The spotted-stalked plant is made only a variety in *Fl. Brit.*

Page 501. Here we find an instance of great sense and judgment, but we are indebted to Scopoli, not to Mr. Caley. That I was aware of the difficulties attending this *Cerastium*, appears from my having thought it necessary in the description to say, "*stamina semper 10. styli 5.*" Let me beg the critic's attention to a remark at the bottom of page 538, in my *English Botany*, a work he has not as yet designed to illustrate.

Page 596. Here the subject of the *Ranunculus aquatilis*, with long leaves, is again brought forward. It is a species which the writer seems to have taken under his especial protection, and perhaps it may afford matter for a dissertation as edifying as that of Gesner on the *Ranunculus bellidiflorus*. (See Mr. König in his *Annals of Botany*, 368). Our critic's opinion is strengthened by that of "several of the more eminent continental botanists," among whom he names Willdenow and Desfontaines, confessing at the same time, that others, as Wigger (Wiggers), Roth, and Sibthorp, have "very injudiciously" divided this unfortunate species into four. I shall harraß it no further, but leave it to the examination of those who have more leisure than myself, as well as less food to satisfy their botanical appetite. I shall, however, seriously

riously, try to profit by their observations whenever they afford any new light. How would the two worthy botanists first mentioned smile to see their authority brought, with so much pomp, against their old friend and correspondent, to whose opinion on such a point they would both probably shew much more deference than it deserves!

Page 628. I must repeat that *Lamium amplexicaule* has the habit of *purpureum*, and agrees with it more or less in the nakedness of part of the stem. In this paragraph instruction is communicated to us in the Latin tongue. May I ask the learned writer, whether he has not here adopted words, phrases, and (as far as he could) the style of his composition, from some *Linnaean author*? From whom did he learn (though he has not practised it without four errors of his own or the printer's in six lines) to mark his adverbs and ablative cases?

Page 641. The criticism in this paragraph seems to me ill-founded, for the peculiar prominence in the calyx belongs to a whole tribe of species of *Thymus*, of which the *Acinos* is one, perhaps the only one that has fallen in Mr. Caley's way. The *Serpyllum* has no such structure, though the seeds do swell the calyx when they ripen, as in all this Natural Order, but by no means in the same manner.

Page 735. There needed no mark of doubt as to *Geranium pyrenaicum*, being the *perenne* of Hudson's first edition, as Tournefort's synonym, and the particular places of growth, clearly shew it.

Page 859. The figure of Curtis, including variety  $\gamma$ , is quoted in its proper place.

Page 942. I was never informed of the particular place of growth of the *Cypripedium*; nor, I believe, did Mr. Rudston mention, probably because he did not know, that he was not its first discoverer.

I have now concluded my answers to Mr. Caley's last letter, but he may, perhaps, require notice to be taken of some plants mentioned in his former one.

I did not think myself possessed of sufficient authority to admit *Ixia Bulbocodium*. I do not remember having seen specimens, nor could I tell which of the numerous varieties of that plant might be found in Guernsey, nor how far they were distinct species; and if so, which ought to be retained as *Bulbocodium*. In this doubt, I have hitherto left the plant for some one to illustrate on the spot, rather omitting than introducing a doubtful subject. I was more especially cautious in this instance, as Guernsey or Jersey plants

appear to me scarcely more entitled to a place in our *Flora* than Gibraltar ones; and though I may follow my predecessors respecting the plants they have admitted, I would not be the first to introduce a new species so circumstanced.

The pretended *Schænus minimus* is still more dubious. I have seen a poor specimen of it in my friend Forster's hands, but could not describe a new species from such materials. How can it have escaped any botanist that, by Hudson's own description, (*Sym. Syn.* 197) this plant is evidently a triandrous *Juncus*, and no *Schænus*? When I have an opportunity of looking at it, I expect to find it a starved *J. uliginosus*, or perhaps *capitatus* of Weigel. If the latter, it will be new to our *Flora*.

*Viola amæna* was omitted because the specimens shewn me did not accord with the specific character, and seemed a variety of *lutea*. I also wait for Mr. Forster's long-expected treatise on the genus, to learn to distinguish its species with more certainty.

I am not ignorant of the supposed new *Hieracia* found in Scotland, having received them from their finders, Mr. Mackay and Mr. G. Don (not Mr. Donn, of Cambridge). One of them has been most erroneously taken for *H. Kalmii*, an American plant, with which it has nothing to do. They are very difficult to determine, and I have exchanged several letters with my correspondents about them, as well as concerning some *Potentilla*, which are in a similar predicament. *Sub judice lis est*, but we shall hardly refer our cause to the writer of the above criticisms. If I had been disposed to adopt new plants on insufficient authority, I might have decked out our *Flora* with many borrowed plumes and false jewels. Amongst other things, I might have admitted Mr. Caley's *Hieracium ovatum*, which I did not doubt was an error; and which now proves, by his own account, to be a well-known Linnaean species, the *villosum*.

I have always, Sir, been averse to literary disputes, and had the above criticisms concerned myself alone, I should have trusted to the good sense and knowledge of the botanical world to see, by a single glance, how trifling or how false they were. But when I perceive a poor reptile attempting to undermine or deform the adamant columns of the temple of science, I wish to turn it aside, not to crush it: its slime might for a while pollute the edifice, though it could not sap the foundations.

J. E. SMITH.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1804.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**ORE than enough has, I think, been said in various periodical works concerning the merits of Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population; I therefore do not mean to request your insertion of any additional remarks on that topic. But some ideas have suggested themselves to my mind, on reflecting upon the subject of population, in a general way, which I beg leave to lay before your readers, should they appear entitled to that notice.

One who bestows the least consideration on the state of this country, menaced from without by a most powerful and inveterate foe, and drawing the chief resources for its immense expenditure from manufactures and a commerce extended over the globe, cannot for a moment doubt of the absolute necessity of a great population, not only for its retaining the rank it has acquired among nations, but for its existence as an independent empire. In fact, all the hope of a greater stability in the British commonwealth, than has been attained by so many other commercial states, ancient and modern, rests upon the wider base of home territory and native population, upon which its greatness is founded. Without that advantage, its vast branches of foreign dominion would suddenly, upon any change of fortune, be lopt off, as those of Athens, of Carthage, of Venice, of Genoa, of Portugal and Holland, have been; while its domestic wealth would only invite attempts for plunder and subjugation. I regard it, therefore, as impossible that any politician, in his senses, could be induced, by the theoretical fears of a future over-peopling, to interpose, at the present period, any obstacle to that natural increase which has accompanied, and must support, the prosperity of the country. Great Britain must supply people not for herself alone, but for both Indies, for some of the most unhealthy climates on the face of the earth, and for the devouring ocean. She must find hands to produce commodities for the four quarters of the world, to convey them and bring back the returns, and all the while to protect her floating wealth from pillage and her coasts from invasion.

Whence is this vast stock of population to proceed? what class of society is to be looked to for answering the demand? Let us suppose our country advertising a contract for a new generation, on the cheapest terms. Proposals are made from

the higher, from the middle, and from the lower ranks. The first will be so inadequate in their supply, as well as exorbitant in their expectations, that we will exclude them from the competition. The middle class, reckoning it to extend from those who enjoy the moderate comforts, to those who participate in the luxuries, of life, includes a large number of individuals, probably, from morals and information the most valuable part of the community. But what are their offers? "We will marry and rear a family, if we are assured of not falling below our present condition, and of bringing up our children to one equal or superior." Take a country clergyman for the representative (a very respectable one) of this class. He is provided with a decent maintenance out of the agricultural labours and products of his parish, and I by no means would insinuate that his services are not adequate to his emoluments. He marries, and obtains the common professional blessing of a numerous progeny. As they grow up, his expences augment, and he prudently looks out for the aid of some eleemosynary institution in the education of his boys. When the question of settling them in the world is to be decided, his first principle is that they are a gentleman's children, and therefore nothing can be thought of but a genteel trade or profession. He is, perhaps, willing enough that they should be obliged to exercise industry, but it must be a well paid and creditable industry. Nor can he help casting a longing eye towards situations which are in great measure erected at the public expence as a provision for the superior classes, and which therefore enlist them in the support of existing institutions, how corrupt and abusive forever. Now, what does a population of this kind supply to the country? At a great cost, it adds to the supernumeraries in all trades and professions, to the expectants in all lucrative posts and places; it adds, likewise, it must be allowed, to the capable *heads* in all useful arts and occupations; but it supplies nothing to the laborious *hands*, which are requisite in much greater proportion.

Next comes the man who lives by his daily labour, and makes his offer: "I ask nothing (says he) to feed and clothe a family but what these hands, if employed, can procure, while at the same time their labour is a fruitful source of emolument to others. If, however, I am thrown out of work by any accident, you must take upon you to do for them

what

what I am prevented from doing ; and in case of extraordinary scarcity, you must deduct somewhat from your superfluities, to enable me and mine to procure necessities. Moreover, I must have a little help when we are visited by sickness ; and if you think a little instruction will render us more useful to you, it will be your part to provide the means. Upon these terms I will rear girls to be your domestic servants, your sempstresses, and laundresses ; and stout boys to fight for you, navigate your ships, till your land, make your cloathing, build your houses, work your machines, in short, do every service that can be required from them."

Upon such a statement, can it be doubted who are the most profitable bidders to the state, and where the encouragement to population should be given ? Were a large proportion of the superior classes to live in celibacy, it would be a real relief to the community ; for whatever there is of superfluity in the candidates for maintenance and employment, exists among them ; and any deficiency in the stations of usefulness commonly filled by them, might be easily supplied from the best educated of the inferior ranks. But of these latter is composed the great living stock of the nation, the staple material of its prosperity and safety, which cannot decline without the declension of the whole political fabric. Setting aside, therefore, all considerations of the duty of imparting happiness as widely as possible, the most interested policy would reject the paltry counsel of throwing obstacles in the way of the increase of the poor, through apprehension of accumulating burdens on the rich.

I cannot forbear adding a reflection or two upon the arrogant and unfeeling address made to the poor man.—"What business have you here ? there is no room for you ; the table of nature is full." Surely one who uses this language must forget that it is common to all mankind to come naked into the world ; and that the heir of princely opulence brings none of his provision with him, but receives it all at the hand of that society of which rich and poor are alike members. The table of nature is not full, though luxury and greediness may have lized on all her dainties, and excluded other guests, on the maxim "The fewer the better cheer." Nature can still keep a plentiful board of plain but wholesome fare ; and shame on the man who would restrict her bounties ! Worse than shame on him who can argue, that the rich man's horses have a better right to be fed than the poor man's children !

Nothing can be more contrary to the

spirit of our laws than this abandonment of such of our fellow-subjects as come into the world without property. The law instantly takes them under its protection, and in return claims from them all the duties of allegiance, upon the mere ground of being natives of the soil. Their country appropriates them to her service, and summons them from the remotest parts of the earth, when in need of their arms for her defence. Nay, she has made it a crime against herself for them to use the natural liberty of withdrawing from the world when life is a burden ; for suicide is considered as felony, because "it deprives the king of a subject." If then the poor man has not a right to die, surely he has a right to live !

But I feel myself in danger, Mr. Editor, of being led away by my feelings to pursue this topic further than I intended ; I therefore conclude, Yours, &c.

PHILANDER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

INDULGE me with the liberty of wishing and requesting that your important and widely circulating work may be the receptacle of communications on a subject interesting, in a very high degree, to every reader of the Greek and Roman classics. It is well known, to all who have ever peeped out of the shell of a grammar school, that the current English mode of reciting the two noblest languages that ever adorned the earth is in the very extreme of cacophony, barbarism, and self-contradiction. By applying the singular anomaly of our own language with respect to the powers of the vowels, an anomaly as inconsistent with itself as it is repugnant to the practice of all other civilized nations ; and by our general ignorance of the very meaning of the term *quantity*, for which we absurdly substitute a partial and contradictory accent ; we murder the finest productions of human genius, and audaciously trample on all the melodious accuracy of poets, the music of whose measures ought to be sacredly preserved, from justice to them, if we had no wish of pleasure for ourselves. So strong a sense had the late excellent and spirited Dr. Warner of these abominable absurdities, by which he says "we destroy both the sound and the sense, and seem to sin merely from a love of the very ugliness of sinning," that, on the conviction of it, he exclaims, "I was ashamed that my nature could not rather be compared, 'half-reasoning elephant, to thine !' since it requires but half the smallest portion of reason that any



any of us may have within our reach, to see the enormity of so cruelly mangling and disfiguring the most glorious monuments of ancient genius." (Metron-ariston, p. 15.)

Though that sound and humourous scholar thought the merit of a more just and reformed pronunciation only that of having,—“O wonderful!—put off the monkey and brought out the man,” still I fear that the number of such worthy instaurators is not great. It will, I am sure, be a high gratification, to some at least, and it may have other good effects, if gentlemen of classical taste and feeling, and especially those who are laudably employed in kindling the fire of such taste and feeling in other breasts, will candidly answer the following enquiry:

“To what extent, in your practice, or that of your friends, is the method punctually observed of reading the Greek and Latin poets, so as to preserve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and consequent melody in the general effect?”

The Monthly Magazine, which has so often favoured us with communications on classical subjects from the late, ever to be lamented, WAKEFIELD, *quo non desinctor alter*, from Mr. Cogan, and from other children of Athens and Latium, who have envied us their names, will furnish the best medium of communication on this topic.

May the writer of this request hope that Mr. Collier, Mr. Stock, Mr. Lyne, and Dr. Carey, will feel disposed to contribute their portions of information and opinion. I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

Nov. 1, 1804.

O. E. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Σ, who enquires what authority can be alledged for the use of *y* before *u* long, rightly observes, that pursuing analogy alone would frequently lead to ridiculous consequences. But, on the other hand, I conceive the neglect of analogy has caused much of that confusion and obscurity which is found in the writings of the most celebrated modern orthoëpists. Your enquirer seems to think the *y* is introduced in addition to the long *u*, in *duke* (*dyuke*) *new* (*nyew*) &c. but as the pronoun *you* is obviously the same in sound as *u* long, the *y*, in this case, cannot be considered as either auxiliary or redundant. If the *y* (which it should be observed is the *y* consonant) be omitted, the vowel is no longer *u* long, but the long *o*, which, in the present heterogeneous orthography, is generally spelled by a double *o*. The Lord

Chancellor who, the querist says, pronounces *duke* as if written *dooke*, merely omits the *y*, which is considered as objectionable. In what sense, therefore, can his pronunciation deviate from strict propriety?

The *y* is invariably omitted after *r*, for it is not possible to pronounce it in that situation. In *Jeru* it is never lost, for in that case the *J* would no longer exist, but merely its radical sound *a*. The *y* is also frequently omitted after *f* and *t*, according to which mode of pronunciation, *Susan* and *Tuesday* might be written *Soojan* and *Toosday*. If the *y* be retained, or, in other words, the *u* long pronounced with propriety, the sounds would be similar to *Shoojan* and *Choosday*, or *Syousan* and *Tyousday*. Such is the absurdity of the present orthography, which frequently makes no distinction between *b* and *y*, *t* and *c*, sounds which, I believe, have never been thought to possess any similarity to each other. It may, perhaps, be thought that some intermediate sound between *oo* and *u* long, is preferable to either, and such a sound is, indeed, often heard, though not noticed by Sheridan or Jones. It is apparently derived from *eu* or *ew*, and seems to be a combination of the sound of *i* short, as in *give*, succeeded by *w* (consonant). This sound is general among the populace in most parts of the kingdom, and even in the metropolis. The meaning of such words as *naw*, *diw*, *fiw*, *dyiw*, *diwk*, &c. is not difficult to discover, but it is surely not easy to mistake the diphthong *iw* for either the *oo* or the long *u* of the alphabet. With respect to the *y* in *kind* (*kyind*) it may be observed, that it has probably no other foundation than what is derived from analogy. The *y* is found in words where *u* follows *g*, as *guerdon* (*gyerdon*), *guide* &c. and proceeds from a partial attempt to pronounce the *u* long, which is, at all events, as rational a practice as to retain the *u* in spelling as a silent and useless supernumerary. It is remarkable, at a time when new and extensively useful botanical, medical, mineralogical, and chemical nomenclatures have been proposed, and in general adopted, that no regular system of orthography, with a completely reformed alphabet, has yet been offered to the world. It is true, some very imperfect attempts of this kind have been made at different times, but totally inadequate to the purpose: for, as the queries of Σ sufficiently evince, the sounds of many combinations are at present by no means investigated with critical accuracy. The letter *J* is, by Sheridan, written *dzh*, by Jones *dj*; I should write it *dy*. The tediousness and obscurity of a figured

a figured alphabet evidently renders it impracticable; easier means might undoubtedly be found, but as such are not discovered at present. Grammarians, to avoid the titles of *visionary innovators*, &c. are necessitated to explain the different sounds by letters which have themselves three or four ill-defined powers. If confusion is frequently found in these cases, how much more will arise from the attempt to delineate any oral dialect? The letter signed *Tim. Bob.* in your last number, affords an instance, in the word *leavugbing*, from the Lancashire dialect, where the pronunciation intended to be expressed is wrapped in impenetrable obscurity. The introduction of a new and perfect alphabet into general use would be difficult, but, perhaps, not finally impracticable. A strong prepossession against all novel ideas, the offspring in general of ignorance and self conceit, appears to me in this case, as well as many others, the only argument which possesses a truly formidable appearance.

But at all events, the utility of such an alphabet in grammars, spelling books, orthoëpical dictionaries, and provincial vocabularies, must be obvious to every one. On the supposition that a new or amended alphabet may one day come into use, I shall add a few queries to those of your correspondent *Σ*, which appear to me in equal need of discussion. 1. Whether the *a*, as in *and*, can be articulated clearly in the proper time of a final unaccented syllable, as in *Mantua*, *Riga*, &c.; or whether the *u*, as in *but*, is not nearer the practice of the best speakers? 2. Whether the *a* in the last syllable of *eternal*, &c. ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *at*, the *e* in *met*, or *u* in *but*? 3. Whether the *u* after *r* in *garrulous*, and such like, can or ought to be pronounced like the long *u*, or *you*? 4. Whether the *a*, as an article, ought constantly to receive the full sound of *a* in *ale*? 5. Whether the *a* in *ale* and *e* in *there* are exactly similar? 6. Whether in words ending in *age*, without the accent, analogy ought not to be invariably followed?—In Jones's *Sheridan Improved*, terminations of this kind are sometimes written *adje* and sometimes *idje*, which seems to indicate a distinction which is probably totally unknown in practice.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

T. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I COULD have been well content to leave the matter in debate between

Dr. Uwins and myself to the judgment of your readers, in the state in which it already stands in your Miscellany, had not Dr. Reid thought proper, in his last Medical Report, to refer to it in such a strain of exultation on my supposed defeat, and to extend the charge of ignorance against me, so as to include a mis-apprehension of a very common term. I am told, by Dr. Reid, that I do not understand what is meant by *theory*, and that I "seem to regard it as preceding and opposing actual observation." Yet he might have seen in my letter, that I expressly characterize that class of sciences which I oppose to the *exact sciences*, and among which I comprehend medicine, as "deriving their rules from experience, or from a number of facts generalized." The truth is, that there never was a scientific theory, however visionary or absurd, which did not pretend to be grounded upon fact. Even the chimerical science of astrology appealed for its principles to the known and acknowledged influences of the heavenly bodies. The fault of theorizers in the mixed or imperfect sciences, has universally been that of forming their general inferences upon a partial or too limited induction of particular facts; and that all theories of medicine, *except that which they themselves have chosen to adopt*, are chargeable with this error, will, I presume, be readily admitted by Drs. Reid and Uwins. I cannot say that I feel any inclination to avail myself of the opportunity presented by Dr. Uwins, of studying again the Brunonian system in his communications to the Medical and Physical Journal; nor, on the other hand, do I wish to shake his or his friends' confidence in it, by any observations of mine. I have no doubt that Dr. Reid, at least, is in the right path for acquiring professional skill, namely, that of experience; and I see, with pleasure, that he condescends to adopt the practical improvements of his brethren of the faculty, without much solicitude to accommodate them to his favourite theory. I will believe that he is an abler physician now, than he was before he undertook his useful labours in the Dispensary, although he even then had the advantage of being free from all "doubts with regard to the theory and application of the science," and, by consequence, was already completely master of his profession. That he will, in time, abate of his dogmatism, and cease to charge, by implication, ninety-nine in the hundred of his fraternity with unconscientious or unsatisfactory practice, I confidently expect.

I am, &c.

M. D.  
Fer



For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of LYONS, by an ENGLISH TRAVELLER, who has just returned from that City.

(Continued from p. 286, No. 121.)

*Agriculture and Climate.*

CONSIDERABLE numbers of the citizens are occupied in cultivating the surrounding high-lands, which are naturally sterile and unproductive. It is universally admitted, that the entire Department of the Rhone, which contains 135 square leagues, is so mountainous, that it does not produce corn sufficient to serve Lyons two months in the year. The price of bread, the staple and almost sole food of the poorer people, is comparatively high. Generally, the land is composed of a very light, gravelly, and sometimes calcareous loam, which owes most of its fertility to the vapours which arise from the rivers, and deposit their humidity on the adjacent hills. In these mountains are found blue limestone, calcareous spar, schistose mica, lepidotite, gneiss, hornblende, quartz, common sandstone, and granite. The labour is chiefly performed by the women, the men being generally too lazy or indolent to work in the fields; leaving it to the female sex to manure, till, and sow their lands. To effect this, much labour is required; and these poor women are not unfrequently obliged to carry manure upon their backs, where the declivity is so upright that the ascent of asses is impracticable. Here the product in corn is certainly a very poor recompence; vines are somewhat more advantageous; not that the quantity of wine is either great or good, but that they are somewhat easier to cultivate on the face of such declivities. In general the wines are very inferior; are poor, thin, and vapid; the more strong and lively wines of Burgundy and Champagne sell very high.\* The fruits and vegetables too are both high priced, and of very indifferent quality; as much inferior as they are dearer than those of Paris. Indeed the number of fruit trees is very inconsiderable; nor do mulberries succeed well, perhaps owing to the penury of the soil and the frequency of exhalations. Of the actual state of agriculture, both here and throughout all France, it may be truly said, that it is all and every where tilled, but no where cultivated. The climate of Lyons is in a high degree cold, notwithstanding its

southern situation. On one side are chains of mountains from two to five thousand feet high, on the other the hoary-headed Alps, where refrigerating breezes incessantly spring. At noon, during the summer months, the heat is pretty considerable; but the mornings and evenings are continually fresh, and not unfrequently chilling. In winter the frosts are often long and very intense. Agues and other nervous diseases are common; and the Convent of St. Anthony was formerly an hospital called "*Domus contractoria, à contractione nervorum.*" The voluminous and verbose writers of Lyons have not yet much advanced medical or meteorological science by their numerous observations; a regular meteorological journal, notwithstanding the talents and industry of Lamarik, being a thing still unknown there.

*Population and State of Society.*

Various are the statements of the actual population of this city; estimates of the number of its inhabitants have varied, according to the prejudice of the calculator, from 120 to 78,000, all of which were official returns! The authors of the *Statistique Générale de France* have gratuitously given it 109,500 persons; but, as is usual with those writers, without entering into any details. In general, the modern French philosophers, whether in statistics, commerce, or even in chemical results, examine some familiar point with much appearance of great mathematical accuracy, and afterwards liberally *suppose* the rest! It is in this manner that such sounding numbers of inhabitants appear in their published reports. It is no doubt much easier to *suppose* than to investigate the real number. Lyons does not now contain 4000 houses, many of which are five and six stories high, and contain, perhaps, from four to six families. These families generally consist either of an old or debilitated man and woman, and very rarely or never exceed three persons. Indeed, human nature seems to have degenerated here into miniature, by avarice and debauchery, which are likewise depopulating its walls not less rapidly than the sword. Few children are seen, and those that do appear are frequently either hunch-backed, bandy-legged, or otherwise deformed females. The rarity of children or young people will not appear extraordinary, when it is remembered, that during the last ten years, *infanticide* was not only deemed innocent but meritorious, to rescue an un-

\* The former at two and the latter at three francs a bottle; 1s 8d. and 2s. 6d.

fortunate wretch from misery. To such an extent has this been carried, that, if we may believe some of the most observant, respectable, and best-informed people, more than one eighth (at one period, one sixth) of all the new-born children have been murdered! Those Christian people justify themselves by the circumstances; perhaps their husbands were torn from them to serve in the armies, while they were big with child, or with a numerous family, or killed in battle; or perhaps the fruit of an illicit intrigue to procure themselves and other children subsistence. Of the few marriages that took place, still fewer were productive to the population, as the continued agitation of the passions, the general misery and famine, occasioned by the want of employment and heavy taxes,\* must have impeded the course of the animal economy, and occasioned such abortions; that we now see numbers of apparently healthy young people married seven or eight years without having a natural born child. These facts considered, with the loss of 12,000 by the insurrection, the numerous emigrations and military conscriptions, it is impossible that the actual number of inhabitants can exceed 68,000. A town composed of very narrow, dark, and dirty streets; of high, strait, and excessively dirty houses; deprived in a great measure of fresh air; exposed to the constant humidity exhaling from the rivers, and filled with every kind of nuisance that could result from much more extensive manufactories, cannot be very favourable either to health or population. As to their state of society and their domestic economy, they have no doubt changed considerably. The assemblage of many people produces intercourse, but it may not be of a social kind. Communication is indispensable, and therefore society must exist; but society without friendship is a soulless mechanism, inimical to human life. Were we to examine the society of the Lyonese, it would be found perfectly destitute of all friendship. Their conversation offers but two topics, complaints, accusations, and mutual recriminations, or rude and vulgar obscenity, both of which are carried to the utmost extremity. Gambling is their only amusement; yet even then avarice excites, dissipates, and the only alterna-

tive is an application to some fruitless labour. Every thing of taste is contemned; and the theatre has not here, as in Paris, charms to assuage their miseries, and drown their misfortunes in oblivion. Either from avarice or misfortune, their necessity for incessant labour appears urgent, and admits not of excuse. The drudgery almost always falls to the women, whose situation in Lyons is truly pitiable; and who are not, perhaps, so highly esteemed by the men, as horses are in England. Domestic disputes indeed are frequent and violent. The situation of the labourers and poorer mechanics is also very hard; the necessities of life are comparatively dear, and the reward of labour is very moderate. Their food of course is generally nothing more than very coarse brown bread, with sometimes soup or fruit. In no other town of France, indeed, do we see such a constant application to labour, and so little produced. Perhaps their avarice, misfortunes, and unsocial misanthropy, may have contributed to abridge their capacity and powers of execution; and that they may be an example of what the Parisians allege as an apology for their indolent levity, that a Frenchman can work more in three days than in six! They hunt pleasure, despise content, and accumulate their own woes.

#### *Appearance and Character.*

The appearance of this people is by no means prepossessing or very remarkable. Nature, indeed, appears to have admirably adjusted their mental and physical powers, both of which seem rather diminutive. Their stature is generally small, and indifferently proportioned; of a black and fallow complexion, with a visage and forehead furrowed with wrinkles. The women are generally much less fair and as much less handsome than in the other provinces of France. Of their taste and dress we have a striking example in these nocturnal beauties, who present a melancholy picture of paint, gaudy elegance, and dirty rags. Indeed cleanliness is not deemed a virtue in Lyons. Here is labour without industry, and industry without productiveness; polite literature without taste,\* and learning without philosophy. Whether

\* The taxes have been still augmenting every month on one article or other: a tax on doors, on windows, shops, &c. and in 1802, four turnpike-gates were rented for 200,000 francs, or 8334l. sterling.

\* As an example of their former taste and philosophy, we may observe the famous decree of the Consulate of Lyons, in 1707, which ordered a most ancient and curious monument, called the *Tombeau de deux Amans*, in the suburb of Veyse, to be destroyed. It is not surprising



Whether that we study their origin, history, or commerce, since the Christian era, or examine their progress in the arts, manufactures, or works of taste, we shall be equally impressed with that laborious sameness, that tedious mediocrity, which never approaches any thing of excellence. Their works are pretty, but not beautiful; grand, but not sublime. Their motives too present the same identity; and the same causes which excited an insurrection in the 13th century against the Archbishop, excited that against the Convention in 1793. Their inventions and discoveries are almost unknown, and their learning and science are principally confined to grammatical rules, botanical nomenclatures, and laborious compiling of dictionaries of languages. They have amours without love, piety without religion, and religion without morality. Of their moral character, Truth drew the outline, which Modesty covered with her Mantle, and Humanity smiled at her prudence.—[*Similar Sketches of other parts of France, and also of places in Italy and Spain, will appear in subsequent Magazines.*]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE had some difficulty to explain to my own satisfaction a circumstance that occurs in the Writings of St. Paul; and if any of your numerous readers, more conversant in history, and of more extensive reading than I am, will take the trouble to put the matter in a clear point of view, it will confer an obligation on a sincere believer in the truths and doctrines of the Gospel.

INDAGATOR.

IN the Life of Epictetus, prefixed to Simplicius's Comment on his Morals, Epaphroditus is mentioned, on the authority of A. Gellius and Suidas, to be a captain of Nero's guards, and the master of Epictetus, who was his slave. It is stated, that whilst he was in this situation, Epaphroditus one day took a frolic to wrench his leg, and Epictetus, observing him delighted with so barbarous a pleasure, and that he continued it with greater violence, said, with a smile, and free from any appearance of passion—"If you go on, you will certainly break my leg." In short, he did so; and then all the re-

prising that the old French courtiers, who took their ideas of commercial and manufacturing towns from Lyons, should have so contemptible an idea of commercial and manufacturing countries.

turn he made was this—"Did I not tell you, sir, that you would break my leg." In Suetonius's Life of Nero, Epaphroditus is called the secretary of Nero; and when that monster was near his miserable end, it is related that he clapped a dagger to his throat, but not having heart enough to thrust it in, he was forced to be beholden to Epaphroditus, his secretary, for his assistance; for which act, Domitian afterwards ordered Epaphroditus to be executed as a malefactor.

St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Philippians, speaks of his amanuensis Epaphroditus, as his "*brother and companion in labour*;" and seems to place him, in the concluding salutation, among the saints of Cæsar's household. Now as St. Paul is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at the close of Nero's reign, a satisfactory explanation of this apparent incongruity in the character of Epaphroditus would doubtless be useful.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

(*From the Magazin Encyclopédique.*)

DR. F. C. L. Sickler, of Gotha, has lately published the first volume of a work, entitled, "*Geschichte der Wegnahme und Abführung*," &c.; or, an Historical Notice of the Removal of different remarkable Works of Art from the Countries of the Conquered to those of the Conquerors: a work intended to be a sort of history of the arts and of civilization. The first volume contains the history of the works of art, conquered and carried away by the Greeks, the Persians, and the Romans; and is accompanied with analytical tables, adapted to the work—(293 pages in 8vo.)

The valuable monuments of the arts with which our museums have been enriched, as prizes of the victories obtained by our armies, have been the means of exciting a number of writers, in Germany, to compare these transportations of the works of art with what has been sometimes practised, in like cases, in antiquity. M. Böttiger was the first who treated of this subject. In 1798, M. Voelkel published a Discourse on the Deportation of Works of Art in the Countries conquered by the Romans. He had pronounced this discourse in a sitting of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel; and he gives in it a great number of very curious observations. But the work here announced, is that which has handled the subject the best; and almost, as it were, exhausted it. M. Sickler, the author of

it, published, sometime ago, a very curious History of the Culture of Fruit-Trees, no less valuable than that here announced to the lovers of historical researches relative to the arts and to civilization. Both do great honour to their author, endowed as he is with diversified talents and knowledge, which are very seldom combined in so eminent a degree.

The introduction that M. Sickler has placed at the head of his work, contains a number of new and interesting observations. Of all the events of modern history, he observes, there are none which bring to our recollection similar traits of ancient history, in a more striking manner, than the deportation of works of art by the conquerors. In the history of modern nations and conquests, such an event was extraordinary, and indeed unheard of. It was not so in the history of ancient times. Pausanias considered events of this kind as very common. When he is endeavouring to excuse Augustus for having carried away an ancient statue of Minerva, from Alea—a city which, during his war with Antony, had adhered to the interests of the latter—among other expressions, he uses the following: “Augustus did no more than had been usual from the most remote ages; and what has ever been considered as just and allowable, both by the Greeks and by the Barbarians.” To prove what he advances, he cites a number of examples, drawn from the history of preceding times. Pausanias, in this passage, could have no intention to flatter Augustus, who had died long before. And, indeed, this author was a Grecian by birth, and not a Roman: the deportation, therefore, of works of art from his country by the Romans, must naturally have something in it unpleasant to him. But when he afterwards mentions the depredations that Sylla and Nero committed, in respect to several cities of Greece that lived in peace with the Romans, he censures such conduct very severely. Pausanias’s opinion therefore indicates, that the deportation of works of art from the country of the conquered to that of the conquerors, was not considered in antiquity as a thing unusual; and that, in certain respects, it was even considered as warrantable. This point is merely historical, and only concerns the fact of analogy, or the manner in which the ancients comported themselves in parallel cases.

The researches of M. Sickler cannot fail to interest such as take a pleasure in

tracing the progress of civilization; viz. the antiquarian, the historiographer, and above all, the artist. The author has successfully endeavoured to render his work equally instructive to these different classes of readers. “The History of the Deportation of the principal Works of Art,” continues the author; “as likewise that of civilization in general; and even of the different histories of the propagation of certain particular arts, relative to knowledge and to practice—such as the History of the Culture of Fruit Trees—suggests to us this very remarkable observation, *that almost every thing comes from the East, and proceeds in its direction towards the West.*”

In M. Sickler’s work, the reader will further see the countries indicated, wherein the principal works of art in the ancient world were executed; of which some are lost, while others have been transmitted safe to our times. Also, the fate of the different monuments; in what countries, and on what occasions, they were at first exposed; into what countries they were successively transported; and also, new sketches of the political relations that subsisted between the different nations of antiquity.

The above history, however, is principally written with a view to be useful to such artists as wish to combine the requisite historical knowledge with the practice of their art. In fine, is it not flattering to an artist, and sufficient to kindle in him a noble emulation, to learn that the remotest times, the most distinguished nations, esteemed the works of art so highly, as frequently to undertake wars in order to possess them; and that the works of art were reckoned among the most valuable spoils brought away from the conquered countries, and the finest ornaments of their most magnificent triumphs; when he finds that even in the heroic ages, after the taking of Troy, the statues were divided solemnly by the way of lot; when he sees the eagerness of the Romans to enrich their city with the works of art, found in the cities of Hetruria, of the Samnites, of Campania, of Magna Græcia, and at Syracuse; when he sees the victorious generals, Flaminius, Paulus Æmilius, Metellus Macedonicus, Mummius, Lucullus, Pompey, Scipio, and Augustus, return to the coasts of Italy with their fleets loaded with works of art of every description; when he sees the inhabitants of Italy anxiously repairing to the ports where these monuments of the talents of Praxiteles, of Myron, of Apelles,



Apelles, &c. had arrived; when he observes these same inhabitants crossing in crowds the high roads on which these monuments were to pass, hail them with demonstrations of the greatest joy to the very gates of the city of Rome, for which these days were days of festival and of solemn rejoicings.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS my cursory Remarks on the country lying between *Bayonne* in France, and *St Sebastian* and *Pamplona* in Spain, have been allowed a place in your valuable miscellany, I am encouraged to continue my communications in the same manner, proceeding from *Pamplona*, to visit the remains, or at least the site, of the renowned *Numantia*, in the mountains of old Castile, and thence, by *Saragossa*, *Lerida*, &c. to *Madrid*.

I am, Sir, &c.

MONANDER.

TRIP from PAMPLONA to NUMANTIA, LERIDA, &c. to MADRID.

PAMPLONA, the capital of the kingdom, as it is called, of Spanish *Navarre*, is situated on a gentle eminence on the south side of the river *Arga*, towards the middle of a plain or valley, three leagues in length, from east to west, and one league in breadth, from north to south; producing corn in abundance, with some wine, but very destitute of wood.

The town is of moderate size, but well peopled; the inhabitants being reckoned about twelve thousand.

The streets are in general straight, sufficiently wide, and well paved. Formerly *Pamplona* and *Madrid* had the character of being two of the dirtiest towns in Spain: now, however, they are remarked for the opposite quality.

This place being of importance, as a frontier as well as a capital, it has been fortified with regular works, wherever the nature of the ground would admit this to be executed. The north side, which is built along an elevation, eighty or an hundred feet above the river, is defended only by an ancient wall, with a few shallow bastions, where room could be found for them.

On the east and south sides, the works are more modern and regular, and the west side is covered by a pentagonal citadel, considered to be of great strength in itself, as well as by its situation. Some, however, are of opinion, it is commanded by

the hills to the northward, distant about half a league.

This citadel, and some other works additional to the ancient fortifications of the place, were constructed by Philip II. towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The citadel is used, not only as a garison, but as a prison, for state criminals, and for those who, on the decline of the temporal authority of the Inquisition in Spain, were withdrawn from its fangs, and shut up, by royal mandate, from all intercourse with the world.

The public buildings of Pamplona contain little that deserves notice.

The cathedral, a good Gothic edifice, is beginning to decay, and a new one has been begun; of which the frontispiece, composed of a portico with Greek columns, is executed. The plan was to demolish by degrees the old fabric, and to rebuild the whole in the Greek style: but the operation seems to proceed slowly.

The number of parish churches and convents is considerable. In that of the Capuchins, on the north side of the town, and about half a mile off, is a monument erected to the memory of the *Count de Gages*, who had been viceroy of Navarre. This gentleman was a native of Savoy; but entering the Spanish service, highly distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, in 1748, for the succession to the crown of Naples, so admirably described in the Latin history of *Bonamici* of Tuscany. *M. de Gages* laboured incessantly, during his administration in Navarre, to introduce a regular and effective police: he paved and lighted the streets of Pamplona and other towns within the district; he constructed aqueducts and bridges, he opened roads and inns, and died universally lamented.

One singularity in Pamplona is, that the chapter of the cathedral is composed of *Canons-regular* of the order of St. Augustine; being the only chapter in Spain which had not been secularized. The canons are literally Augustine friars, and live in community in the monastery adjoining the cathedral. The bishop, however, is not required to be a regular ecclesiastic.

Pamplona is very ancient. Strabo mentions it under the name of *Pompeion*, or *Pompeiopolis*, the city of Pompey. From this circumstance, that celebrated Roman is believed to have been, not probably the founder, but the restorer of the place. It is to be noticed, that in the *Basque* language, which extends thus far, Pamplona is not called by its proper name, but

but simply *Irun*, a term meaning only the city; and probably retained from a very early period, when it began to rise above the other confined abodes of the original inhabitants of this mountainous tract.

This town was taken and dismantled by *Charlemagne*, in his first expedition into Spain, in the end of the eighth century. And according to *Mariana*, in 1521, almost all the strong holds of Navarre had been destroyed by the Castilians, and other neighbouring states; hence it is not to be wondered at, if so few vestiges of antiquity are now to be seen in or near Pamplona.

Having, during our stay in this town, had frequent relations of the melancholy disaster occasioned at *Sanguessa*, by the overflowing of the river *Aragon*, we resolved to visit the spot, and accordingly with mules, belonging to our honest Basque conductor, proceeded to *Sanguessa*, situated eight leagues south-easterly from Pamplona.

We followed the great new road to Madrid for a league, to a village called *Noain*, and there turning eastward for a couple of leagues more, through a broad valley, bounded on both sides by high hills, partly covered with wood, came to a decayed town called *Montreal*, lying at the foot of a conical hill, having on the summit the ruins of an ancient castle, and lower down begirt by four concentric ditches, the lowest of which had an additional defence of a strong wall, considerable remains of which were still visible: the whole forming a position of almost insuperable strength, according to the ancient art of war.

Beyond *Montreal*, half a league, in the same valley, lies another village, called *Salinas* from the salt springs near it.

There are found ten or twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and contain a very large proportion of excellent salt.

The water is poured into small rectangular spots, enclosed with earthen banks, and paved with flat stones. The water is about three quarters of an inch in depth; and the heat of the sun is sufficient to produce, in three or four days, when no rain falls, the formation of the salt; which is sold on the spot for about ten pence, British, the *arroba* of twenty-five pounds weight.

From *Salinas*, the road leads across hills and vallies, abounding with woods and corn and pasture land, although seemingly but thinly inhabited, for above four leagues to *Sanguessa*.

This town lies on the east side of the river *Aragon*, which takes its rise in the province of the same name, amongst the Pyrenees, and running south-westerly, falls into the *Ebro*.

The town consisted of several streets tolerably well built, and had some share of trade in corn, oil, and timber; besides that it was the chief place of a district or *Merindad* of the kingdom of Navarre.

It stood on a flat gradually formed by the bearing of the river on the opposite bank.

On the 24th of September, about midnight, the inhabitants were suddenly alarmed by an uncommon noise, and soon after discovered that the river had broken over a strong wall and rampart, constructed along its bank, above the town, and had entered the place. Such was the fury of the waters, in this dreary season of the night, that out of about two thousand inhabitants of the town above eight hundred persons lost their lives, either drowned in attempting to make their escape, or buried in the ruins of their houses.

One of the churches was levelled with the ground, and the bell was afterwards found a mile below the town, on the side of the river.

Great part of a strong stone bridge, of several arches, was swept away; and such buildings in the place as were able to withstand the waters, shewed on their walls that it had flowed fifteen feet above the level of the streets.

The scene of devastation presented on approaching and entering this unhappy town, is not to be described, although eleven months had elapsed from the period of its disaster to our visit. Of the few buildings remaining not one had totally escaped injury; and only the day before we were there, several bodies had been dug out of the ruins of one, intended to be rebuilt on the same spot. Government, however, had formed a plan of rebuilding the whole town, on an elevated situation, farther back, and at some distance from the furious river; and in the mean time had directed the application of very considerable sums from the public, to the present support and future establishment of hundreds of ruined individuals and families.

The town-house, a strong ancient edifice, had resisted the torrent, and in it we lodged; for it was now turned into an inn, the school, and sundry public uses.

The old walls which surrounded the town had been in many places thrown flat on the ground, in prodigious masses.



At Sangüessa, we found olive-trees, for the first time since we had entered Spain. The fruit is said to be of a good quality; but this certainly did not appear from the oil we found there.

In returning to Pamplona we took a new route. We travelled a league up the banks of the Aragon, to a village called *Xavier*, celebrated in these parts for having given birth to *St. Francis Xavier*, commonly called the Apostle of the Indies. The country is very uneven, being the south skirts of the Pyrenees, and in general covered with heath and fern.

The village contains nothing remarkable but the old castle of *St. Francis's* forefathers, which has been altered from time to time, and a chapel handsomely fitted up in the chamber formerly occupied by him, before he embraced the apostolic charge.

Of *St. Francis Xavier*, Mariana says: "In the year 1552, and on the 2d of December, the blessed Father Francis departed this life, about the time that he arrived in China. He was a native of Navarre, and one of the first companions of *St. Ignatius*, the founder of the Order of Jesuits.

"He preached the gospel amongst the barbarous nations of India, Japan, and other parts; and was, without doubt, a holy and admirable person. His body is preserved in Goa, in the church of his order, and he has already (1582) been canonized."

Sangüessa is commonly believed to have succeeded to the ancient *Suesja*, capital of *Suesitani*, a people inhabiting this part of Spain; and here is the boundary of the Basque tongue to the south-east; which, although generally understood, is not the ordinary language of the natives of the country.

Leaving *Xavier*, we travelled over a steep and high hill, for three leagues to another river, which descends from the Pyrenees, and meeting with a chain of hills in a direction crossing its course, has made its way through, by a narrow cleft or chasm, of half a mile in length, whose sides are in many places perpendicular, and separated only so far as to give passage to the river; which, on its issuing from the south side of the hills, is passed at a very lofty stone arch, from which the prospect up the chasm is singularly grand, and affords an admirable specimen of the effects produced on this globe, by one of the tremendous convulsions to which it has been subjected in former ages.

From this spot the road leads, for three

leagues more, over hills and vallies scorched with thirst, but much wooded, and in some detached spots turned into corn-land, to the salt springs before mentioned, where we dined, and reached Pamplona in the evening.

On the 3d of September, about noon, we left Pamplona, on a visit to the ancient *Numantia*, which, in the best days of Rome, gave so much employment to her armies, and required the presence of even the conqueror of Africa to subdue it. We took the great road to Madrid, which is made in a very substantial manner, and kept in excellent order; and, travelling along a valley bordered with gentle hills, came to a village at the end of a league and a half, near which was constructing an aqueduct to convey water to Pamplona, from a hill a mile to the westward of this village.

This aqueduct is a very considerable work. It consists of ninety-seven arches, each of twenty-four feet span, supported by piers eight feet broad, and six feet thick. The height of an arch towards the middle of the range, where the ground was lowest, was about forty feet. The water came from the springs to the beginning of this aqueduct in an open channel, and on passing along the aqueduct, entered a subterraneous canal, arched over, three feet and a half wide, and high enough for a man to walk in it, which is pierced through a low hill, for above a quarter of a mile. In this manner, by a succession of aqueducts and tunnels, it was proposed to carry the water to the town. The stream was conveyed in two separate ranges of earthen pipes, each of seven inches bore.

Why leaden, wooden, iron, or other pipes, laid under the surface of the ground, had not been employed on this occasion, we could not learn. Perhaps the idea was imported from Rome, whether it has for some time past been the practice in Spain to send their artists, to perfect themselves in their several professions; and many of the later public buildings and works have been carried on under the superintendence of natives of Italy.

Proceeding a league farther in the valley, we observed, a little way to the right, on the top of a hill, remains of an ancient fortress, resembling that at Montreal, having several concentric ditches and ramparts, drawn in a similar manner round the hill below it.

At the end of six leagues from Pamplona we arrived at *Tafalla*, where we stopped for the night. *Tafalla* is a small town surrounded with walls, constructed in the ancient

antient manner, before the use of gun-powder; but which, from the peculiar quality of the stone, the dryness and purity of the air, or other cause unknown, have a very modern appearance. They are perfectly entire, and lofty, with square towers at short intervals; the whole crowned with a parapet and battlements, ornamented with much ingenuity and labour.

The town is pleasantly situated on a declivity, sloping eastwardly to a small river, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated vale; the mountains now sinking down on each hand and a broad plain opening up which extends southerly to the banks of the Ebro. The country round Tafalla abounds in corn, wine, and oil. As it possesses also honey, milk only was wanting to render it a little *Canaan*.

The only object of curiosity within the town, which on the whole is neat, is the altar-piece of the principal church, a group of sculpture deservedly admired.

There had been a bull-feast in the town some days before our arrival, when one of the poor animals, enraged by irritation and torture, had sprung over the fence which separates the arena from the amphitheatre, and making his way amongst the seats, had miserably mangled three men and a woman before he was secured and dispatched. This accident was not, however, mentioned to us as any thing very extraordinary.

Next morning, at four o'clock, we pursued our journey, over a vast open plain, principally in corn land, and without trees, for five leagues to *Olite*, once a good town, but now much decayed.

The antient kings of Navarre had here a palace, of which considerable portions still exist. It was constructed on, or rather in the room of, a part of the walls of the town, having long halls where the *curtain*, as it may be called, extended, and small chambers in the towns.

Such of the pinnacles and towns as remain, shew that they have been ornamented with foliage and other open work, in the Gothic manner, with great elegance; and in the same way (but with more delicacy) with the walls of Tafalla.

From Olite, we proceeded three leagues to Caparoso, the cultivated lands ending a short way from Olite, and the remainder of the course lay over a bare open tract without inhabitants, to that place, situated on the south bank of the Aragon, before mentioned; on one of the most barren rugged spots that can be conceived. Before we came to the river, we were assenished to enter a plantation of Olives,

which extends for a considerable way, up and down that bank.

Here is a good stone bridge of seven arches, part of which was carried away at the time of the destruction of *Sanguessa*.

On leaving Caparoso, we began a long steep ascent leading into a tract of country called *La Bardena*, extending from north-east, to south-west, above twenty miles. It is a high and uneven plain, without water, house, or indication of human creature, far as the eye can reach, in every direction. The elevations with which it is overspread are, however, covered with rosemary, lavender, hyssop, thyme, and other hardy shrubs, which fill the air with fragrance. In this dreary tract, where few travellers are seen, the attention is roused occasionally, by a small and simple wooden cross, fixed by the way side, bearing a rude inscription, telling that there died such a one, on such a day (*Aqui murió, &c.*)

Before we left the Bardena, we had a noble prospect of the Ebro, winding magnificently through its vast plain. On coming down from the high grounds, our road divided into two branches, one leading to the left, by *Tudela*, the birth place of the famous Jew traveller, of the middle ages, called *Benjamin Tudelensis*, to *Saragossa*; and the other which we followed, standing right across the plain, to the Ebro.

This plain is about two miles in breadth, and as flat as the surface of a lake. Some parts of it are cultivated and watered by drains from the river; but in general, it is overgrown with broom, reeds, rushes, and a great abundance of the *tamarisk*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the ruined monasteries it has occasionally been my lot to visit in the neighbourhood of Oxford, is the church of *Cogges*; once an alien priory of black monks belonging to the Abbey of Fescamp, in Normandy, situated rather better than a mile on this side Witney. I have endeavoured to gather every particular I possibly could, relating to its history, and submit my observations, without farther apology, to the perusal of your readers.

*Cogges* was an old Teutonic word for a ship; and was a name given a century or two ago to the small boats upon the Ouse and Humber. Hence, probably, the English *Cock-boat*. In the present case, however, I conceive *COGGES* to have received its name from the noise which might



might have been formerly occasioned there by the *cogs* of mill-wheels, for the use of which the lowness of its situation was peculiarly applicable, and more especially since we find a *mill* existing here so long back as 1086, the period when the Domesday survey was completed.

Among the vast possessions which soon after 1066 fell to the share of Odo, bishop of Baieux, and bafe brother to the Conqueror, was the manor of Cogges, which at the completion of the Domesday Inquiry, appears to have been held under him by one Wadard. The manor is there described to consist of five hides and eight carucates of land, two of the latter only in demefne. On these, three servi, or bondmen, are the only tenants on record. The mill and hay produced each ten shillings in the year. The meadowland occupied eleven quarantenes, or furlongs, in its length, and two in width. The pasture, three in length, and one in breadth. The woodland eighteen quarantenes by six. And the net produce of the whole, both in the Confessor's and the Conqueror's time, was ten pounds.

Odo, who possessed no less than an hundred and eighty-four lordships in the county of Kent alone, and two hundred and fifty-five in other counties, thought himself rich enough to make a purchase of the papacy whenever it fell vacant. In 1082, he collected his treasures, sent a portion of them on to Rome, and was preparing with a great retinue to follow, when William, hearing of his design, hastened over from Normandy, surprized him in the Isle of Wight just as he was going to set sail, arrested him, as Earl of Kent, with his own hands, and sent him prisoner to Roan. After this disgrace, the king confiscated all his possessions, part of which he distributed to certain knights for the defence of Dover Castle, among whom was William de Arlic, whose successors at Cogges, so late as 1327, paid fifty-two shillings and sixpence towards the ward of the castle, as the tenure of their estate.

The disgrace of Odo happened four years previous to the completion of the general survey; but as those counties where his possessions lay, in all probability, were visited by the Commissioners long previous to 1086, the lands and their tenures were as completely ascertained as if the names of those who possessed them under William's recent grants, had been inserted. This is probably the reason why William de Arlic is unnoticed as the lord of Cogges.

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Manasser, son of William, just mentioned, reserving to himself the manor or lordship of Cogges, gave the church, with lands and tithes in divers other places, to the monks of Fecamp, in Normandy; who sent over part of their convent, and founded here a cell to that their foreign monastery.

Fecamp, it need hardly be mentioned, is a town and sea-port, in what used formerly to be called the Pais de Caux, about five and forty miles from Rouen. Its abbey was originally founded for nuns by Count Waning, in 664; was burnt by the Normans, in 841, and rebuilt by Richard the first Duke of Normandy. Richard, the second Duke, removing these nuns to Montvilliers, placed here in their stead some canons, and a short time afterward monks of the order of St. Benedict; whose abbey was indulged to considerable privileges, and soon became one of the richest of the Norman monasteries.

Manasser's first gift appears to have been made in 1103, the third year of Henry I. who confirmed the donation, and its liberties, in 1110.

The possessions of the Cogges' monks seem to have been very little, if it all, improved at any subsequent period of time: and with the exception that their lands and revenues were continually seized during the wars with France, till the alien monasteries were finally dissolved, by act of parliament, in the second year of Henry V. there is little on record that adds a single feature to their history.

One circumstance, however, must not be omitted; that, in 1348, William Hamo, or Hremo, who had been seven years prior of the convent, was made surgeon to the king; the salary granted to him on the occasion, as appears by the original patent, still remaining in the Tower, was no less than thirty pounds a year. At this period the professions of medicine and surgery were almost entirely confined to the religious; and the largeness of the sum here granted, inclines me to think either that the prior's skill was in great reputation, or that one of the conditions of his engagement was that he should attend Edward to the wars in France.

After the dissolution of the foreign cells, Henry VI. in pursuance of a plan projected by his father, made Cogges, among other alien possessions, a part of the demefnes with which he endowed his new foundation at Eaton; where several charters relating to the old foundation are still preserved.

The following is the list of priors, who were usually nominated by the foreign monastery, as far as I could obtain them from the Lincoln registers :

Hugh.

1227. John de London; a monk of Cogges.

1237. Elerius.

1248. Gervase; another monk.

1251. William de Esmerville; a monk of Fecamp.

Hugh.

1262. William Barbeyn; another monk of Fecamp.

1277. Hugh; another.

Stephen de Alba Malla.

1291. Matthew de Ponte.

1299. Roger the Hardy.

1302. Vigor; a Fecamp monk.

1304. William de Limpevilla.

1333. Ranulph le Frison.

1341. William Hamo, or Hremo.

Beside the charters already spoken of at Eaton, and two or three antient records in the Tower (viz. Fin. Oxon. 25. Hen. 3. n. relating to a mill and lands at Feringford; and Pat. 40. Edw. 3. p. 1, m. 41, 42. of the manors of Chilternham in Gloucestershire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire) we have scarce any monuments relating to the priory of Cogges. There is a copy of a charter of Rob. de Arsic, of the time of John, in the British Museum (Harl. M.S. 2044. f. 105.), and a composition concerning tithes in Little Barton, Oxfordshire, in the chartulary of Oseney Abbey, now preserved at Christ Church, Oxford. Beside which it appears they held the manor of Waverle in the county of Southampton (MS. Dodsw. in the Bodleian xi. f. 117.)

In its present state, Cogges has very little to attract attention. The reliques of the priory, with the exception of the church, are very few. The church-tower, at the lower part, is square; from the middle upward, of an hexagon form, and finishes with a sort of round cap. The pointed arch separating the chancel from a north chapel, rests on the east side, on the capital of a pillar, which also serves as a canopy, covering what in ancient times was called the *Sacrarium Piscinae*, through which the Host, if injured or corrupted, was usually passed, that it might not be polluted by irreverent hands. The roof of the church is of wood, supported by rude figures, and a neat ornamented cornice on the wall. The south aisle is separated from the body of the church by two pointed arches, resting on a Norman pillar; and the north aisle by three others, resting

upon octagon pillars, in the Gothic style; the beams composing the roof of which are supported by several figures, in a rude and very antient taste, representing persons with musical instruments, the principal of which are the pipe and tabor, guittar, harp, violin, and bagpipes.

The only monument that deserves particular notice, is an altar-tomb between the upper and the lower chancel, probably of the fifteenth century. On it lies the figure of a lady, in a gown with long sleeves, veiled head-dress, and wimple over the chin. Angels at the head of the figure, and at the feet a lion. The ornaments at the sides and ends, are in Gothic cinque-foils; but there is nothing in any part that indicates the person to whose memory it was put up.

I now return to say a few words in relation to the manor; it continued in the Arscs, as we learn from Dugdale's Baronage, till the 29th of Henry III. when Joane and Alice, co-heiresses of Robert de Arsic, alienated their interest to Walter Gray, archbishop of York. In 1327, Thomas Gardiner held lands here, paying his yearly service, as has been already mentioned, towards the ward of Dover Castle, at which time John Gifford, of Crayford, in Kent, was registered in the inquisition as his heir. In the thirty-third of Henry VI. it appears to have passed in dower with Alice Deincourt, to William Lord Lovel, whose son being attainted in the first of Henry VII. this barony, among his other possessions, became forfeited to the crown. It was soon after given to Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who dying without issue, we are at a loss to account farther for the descent of the barony.

In the fourth of Elizabeth, 1562, Richard Ruffye, gent. appears to have been possessed of considerable property here; as well as Sir Francis Wenman, in the 16th of Charles I.

In the reign of James I. William Pope, Lord Downe, built a large mansion-house on the site and ruins of the priory: his family lived here a considerable time; and his second son Thomas was created earl. Of this family was the celebrated poet, who tells us that, his "father was of a gentleman's family, in Oxfordshire, the head of which was the Earl of Downe."—For other particulars of the family, as resident here, I shall refer to Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.—Distance from the place of which I am writing hinders me from tracing the property to a later period.

Your's, &c. T. B.  
THE



## THE POPULATION ACT.

## COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Blackenhurst .....	510	593	1,316	1,346	1,315	222	2,662
Doddingtree-.....	2,120	2,418	5,967	5,922	6,551	1,293	11,889
Halfthire-.....	8,766	9,691	22,643	23,525	7,515	14,839	46,168
Ofwaldilow-.....	6,228	6,789	16,287	16,899	13,423	4,033	33,186
Berthore .....	3,787	4,227	9,519	9,976	9,042	1,998	19,495
CITY OF							
Worcester .....	2,237	2,627	4,909	6,443	208	2,923	11,352
TOWN OF							
Bewdley .....	787	814	1,714	1,957	199	939	3,671
Droitwich.....	419	511	829	1,016	117	212	1,845
Evesham .....	606	666	1,382	1,505	321	472	2,837
Kidderminster .....	1,251	1,405	3,020	3,090	69	3,299	6,110
Worcester Gaol and Bride- well .....	—	—	95	23	—	—	118
	26,711	29,741	67,631	71,702	38,865	30,230	139,333

## COUNTY OF YORK, EAST RIDING.

Wapentake of Buckrofe .....	1,418	1,519	4,018	3,617	3,030	691	7,635
Dickering .....	2,510	2,654	6,156	5,951	3,158	1,665	12,107
HARTHILL							
Bainton Beacon .....	1,059	1,136	2,765	2,563	1,720	546	5,328
Holm..... Ditto .....	1,145	1,432	3,431	3,168	3,481	777	6,599
Hunsley Ditto .....	1,474	1,654	3,814	3,756	1,980	535	7,570
Wilton Ditto .....	983	1,052	2,556	2,404	1,852	513	4,960
HOLDERNESSE							
Middle Division .....	1,986	1,639	3,888	3,756	2,966	1,829	7,644
North..... Ditto .....	1,028	1,121	2,850	2,600	1,852	366	5,450
South..... Ditto .....	909	1,013	2,423	2,428	2,140	422	4,851
Howdenshire .....	1,092	1,237	2,749	2,787	1,604	560	5,536
Ouze and Derwent .....	1,163	1,277	3,092	3,112	3,689	443	6,204
Liberty of St. Peter of York	1,247	1,509	3,093	3,247	1,516	1,071	6,340
Ainstey of the city of York	1,411	1,551	3,819	3,728	2,839	865	7,547
City of York .....	2,407	3,841	7,018	9,127	190	5,178	16,145
Town and County of Kingston upon Hull .....	4,649	7,449	13,051	16,465	492	5,247	29,516
Town and Liberties of Be- verly .....	1,300	1,430	2,734	3,267	219	995	6,001
	25,781	31,544	68,457	70,976	31,538	22,003	139,433

COUNTY

## COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.		HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Allerton Shire	Wapentake	1,555	1,626	3,552	3,820	3,152	1,174	7,571
Birdforth....	Wapentake	2,173	2,325	5,445	5,352	4,062	1,185	10,797
Bulmer ....	Wapentake	2,466	2,700	6,551	6,575	4,845	1,576	13,106
Gilling, East ..	Wapentake	1,338	1,450	3,101	3,248	1,594	439	6,349
Gilling, West	Wapentake	2,813	3,031	7,476	7,247	3,168	1,479	14,721
Hallikeld ...	Wapentake	1,099	1,215	2,664	2,821	1,874	562	5,485
Hang, East ..	Wapentake	1,798	2,000	4,428	4,683	2,471	1,542	9,111
Hang, West..	Wapentake	2,570	2,897	5,908	6,668	2,482	2,589	12,576
Langbrough..	Liberty.	5,679	5,956	12,526	13,832	7,119	5,428	26,356
Pickering ...	Wapentake	2,303	2,517	6,018	5,924	4,345	2,221	11,942
Rydall .....	Wapentake	2,841	3,185	7,512	7,610	7,260	4,406	15,122
Whitby Strand	Liberty.	2,723	3,231	5,802	7,216	1,150	1,866	13,018
Richmond....	Town.	539	648	1,213	1,648	36	467	2,861
Scarborough & Falgrove	Town Suburb }	1,615	1,769	2,730	3,958	143	1,173	6,688
		31,512	34,542	74,904	80,602	44,061	26,207	155,506

## COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING.

WAPENTAKE OF								
Aybrigg.....		20,611	22,362	54,953	55,172	5,402	37,879	110,125
Barkston Ash .....		3,348	3,643	8,511	8,872	5,750	3,681	17,333
Claro.....		6,143	6,688	15,551	15,941	8,153	7,150	31,492
Morley .....		23,585	24,786	58,715	62,907	2,849	41,617	121,622
Osgoldnefs .....		4,844	4,099	10,290	12,043	5,347	2,679	22,333
Skyrack .....		5,505	5,761	13,751	14,005	3,604	5,487	27,756
Staincliffe .....		9,644	10,226	23,587	24,848	8,236	15,223	48,435
Staincrofs.....		4,141	4,462	10,822	10,764	2,963	5,322	21,586
Strafforth and Tickhill.....		19,115	20,090	46,922	47,419	10,538	22,046	94,341
LIBERTY OF								
Rippon.....		1,585	1,995	4,422	4,610	1,323	1,600	9,032
TOWN OF								
Leeds .....		11,258	11,790	25,504	27,658	666	20,367	53,162
Doncaster and Soke of the same .....		1,371	1,477	2,977	3,759	864	1,137	6,736
		111,146	117,379	276,005	287,948	55,695	164,188	563,953



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently observed that your entertaining and instructive miscellany, the nurse of genius and the encourager of neglected merit, occasionally offers to public notice works likely to become creditable to their author, I am induced to send you an account of a little volume of poems, lately published, by a self-taught, untutored son of genius. I make no doubt, Mr. Editor, you will think with me, that this little volume possesses considerable merit, from the extracts I now send you, by which you will be induced to give this communication an early insertion in your Magazine. The volume is entitled *Village-Scenes: the Progress of Agriculture, and other Poems*, by T. Batchelor. The author is a young man, the son of a farmer in this neighbourhood, who, like a second Bloomfield, was born a rural poet, and who, under every disadvantage, has given to the world a specimen of very considerable poetic powers. The poems have been written without any assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft shades of retirement, nor under the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in obscurity and neglect, and without a Capel Loft to usher them into the world. The first and principal of the poems, *Village-Scenes*, opens with an invocation to memory, with a description of the feelings awakened by recollection, with the happiness of childhood, and an apostrophe to solitude.—The description of the rising sun:

Refracted rays of Phœbus' dawning light —  
Divergent shooting, chase the shades of night,  
Prismatic colours, pencil'd by the morn,  
With feeble lustre orient clouds adorn;  
At intervals, through tides of æther, float  
Time's solemn toil, and chanticleer's shrill  
note;  
The bird of night shrieks on the mould'ring  
fane,  
And watch-dogs bay responsive to her strain:

the soothing influence of sleep on poverty:

Yet Sleep her soft oblivious sway maintains,  
And binds the village in her pleasing chains;  
Sooth'd by her hand, beneath a clay-cold  
shed,

Pale Want reposes on a cheerful bed,  
Sickness and Care confess the balmy hour,  
Nor envy pines at beauty, wealth, or pow'r:

but unable to calm the perturbed spirit of

the disappointed lover and betrayed fair one:

But griefs there are that banish all delight,  
The charms of day, the calm repose of night,  
Wound the sad breast, and break the bands of  
sleep,

To ope the eyes that only wake to weep:  
E'en now perhaps some low-desponding swain  
Heaves the deep sigh, o'ercome by cold dis-  
dain;

With streaming eyes, some sad dishonour'd  
fair

Mourns o'er the babe that owns no father's  
care:

breathe the true spirit of poetic beauty.

The village maid at the tomb of her lover is very affectingly and poetically described. The contending emotions of pity and love, when she passes his grave on going to church, are penciled with the hand of a master, in a simple, unaffected, and poetical strain. To do justice to the author and the poetry, they ought to be quoted, were I not fearful of occupying too many of your pages, always so well filled with interesting matter; but the apostrophe to Genius, and the neglect it often meets with when untutored by education, or uncherished by patronage, deserves, Mr. Editor, to be admitted into your pages:

Superior worth alone can wreaths bestow,  
That grace a monarch's or a peasant's brow;  
And Genius blooms peculiar to no soil,  
The growth of nature, not the meed of toil.  
Yet oft her infant buds neglected lie,  
And feel the rudeness of a wintry sky:  
Unfelt the gleams of Fortune's sunny hour,  
Unpropp'd by Learning's all sustaining pow'r,  
Obscur'd by Gothic darknels, and decry'd  
By Folly, blasted, crush'd by letter'd Pride,  
Its languid beauties feel a swift decay,  
And immature it sinks from life away.

The method by which the peasant tells the hour of the day; the simile which compares the oak, that shelters and protects the cattle under it, during a storm, to the protector of the needy and the distressed, are well-wrought pieces of poetry:

Secure they lie—secure from ev'ry blow,  
Save that alone which lays their guardian low.

The description of the mansion in ruins, once the seat of magnificence and grandeur, affords a decided proof of the powers of this rural poet—the mouldering turrets, the decayed half broken columns; the owl and raven raising their dismal notes from the time-flaws of the high-raised dome—

Thence the night-raven daunts with boding  
cry,

And ghosts ideal meet the timid eye.

The

The ruined walls overgrown with brambles and thistles, heaps of rubbish lying in the once beautiful garden, now the abode of loathsome reptiles ;

Where the fair nectarine grac'd the sunny walls,

Rank nettles rise, and dark'ning ivy crawls,  
Midst ruin'd heaps each noxious reptile dwells,  
And shadows stalk along the gloomy cells.

The flower-garden and espaliers, now a shapeless mass of ruins, form a group of imagery which the poet has certainly wrought into a finished picture. The apostrophe to the decay of youth and beauty, as a moral reflection on the decayed mansion, is brought in with judgment, and happily expressed.

In the body of *Village Scenes* is interwoven a beautiful but melancholy story of Aurelia and Favonius.—The first bud-dings of a virtuous passion in Favonius, the amiable and modest confession of Aurelia at its declaration, the description of a mutual affection and esteem, of their union, of their domestic happiness, with the account of the unfortunate and premature fate of Aurelia, and of the feelings and situation of Favonius at the time, are told in no common style of poetry, and bespeak the author to be acquainted with the internal workings of the human mind. The account of the superstitious credulity of the country people, their terror of ghosts, and their tales of haunted woods, deserves commendation; not only for the happy manner by which they are introduced into the poem, but also for the beautiful imagery which accompanies the description :

Where yon broad oaks their rugged arms  
outspread,  
Dark bending o'er the nightly pilgrim's head,  
There oft, 'tis said, terrific spectres stalk  
O'er pale Credulity's nocturnal walk.

.....  
Oft round the wintry fire, to audience pale,  
Grey-headed age repeats the fearful tale ;  
In the dark wood dim-glimmering lights are  
seen,  
Quick glancing ghosts rush by, of haggard  
mien ;  
Vile imprecations, indistinct, and cries  
Imploring pity, thro' the gloom arise ;  
Now dismal sounds of death the ear invade,  
And lamentations echo thro' the glade.

The appeal to Philosophy, against the magic fictions of superstition, and against the idea that in a future state friends and relations will not recognize one another, concludes *Village Scenes*; which will certainly be read with considerable interest and amusement, interspersed as they are

with truly poetical descriptions of objects in the œconomy of human life.

The *Progress of Agriculture*, or the *Rural Survey*, is the second piece of poetry in this volume. After opening this poem by a farewell to Spring, and after an account of the confused state of ancient agriculture, the poet describes the rough uncultivated heath, and the barren moor, "with wandering flocks by lonely shepherd fed." The playful rabbit, the timorous light-heeled race, tripping over the sedgey grass, the *ignis fatuus* dancing over the dark morasses, are happily painted :

Foul stagnant pools rose o'er the dark morass,  
With rushes fring'd, and chok'd with sedgey  
grass :

And frequent thence mephitic vapours sprung,  
Which all the peasants' brawny nerves un-  
strung ;

And oft when night's dark mantle cloth'd  
the sky,

Phosphoric glimmerings met the traveller's  
eye,

Delusive lights o'er faithless pools that play,  
And tempt th' unwary to a dangerous way.

The happy effects of proper cultivation, with the change it has produced from the swampy waste to the smiling well till'd plain, the different processes of burning the weeds, draining, and irrigation, next engage the attention of the reader, and certainly deserve considerable praise. The consolidation of many small farms next forms a complaint of this rural poet. He pathetically describes the complaints of the little farmer whose land has been swallowed up by this monopoly.

The poet, however, derives consolation from the thought that there exists a race of men attentive to the miseries of the poor, and watchful guardians of the liberties of their country ; considerable animation pervades these lines, which glow with the sacred love of liberty :

High o'er the grov'ling, selfish, reptile crew,  
A noble, powerful, gen'rous race I view,  
Still prompt, at pure Humanity's command,  
To banish misery from their native land.  
These, in the Senate, plead the sacred cause  
Of genuine Liberty and equal laws,  
Drag forth Corruption from her dark retreat,  
And break the fetters from the guiltless feet,  
The tyrant's frown, the tyrant's steel defy,  
In glory live, or nobly dare to die.

Upon this occasion an opportunity is taken to pay an appropriate and just tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford ;

Is there a name superior to the rest,  
Whom Agriculture's laurel wreaths invest,  
Patron of peace, and liberty, and law,  
Whom slaves esteem'd, and factions heard  
with awe,



'Tis thine, O Bedford! which shall extend  
As far as peace and freedom own a friend.

May the exertions of the illustrious House  
of Russell, a name dear to every friend of  
freedom, be ever employed in so glorious  
a cause!

Of the minor poems which compose this  
amusing little volume, the *Ode on War*  
will be read with considerable interest,  
on account of the bold and energetic  
flights of poetry which it contains:

Stern, seated in her iron car,  
I see her faulchions gleam afar,  
Her crimson banners waving round;  
The voice of thunder marks her way,  
Trembles the earth in wild dismay,  
Hoarse the trumps of battle sound.

And now I view  
Her Russian crew  
Lac'd in mail, defil'd in human gore,  
Obsequious to her fell commands,  
They haste, they fly from distant lands,  
As wolves from Alpine mountains pour.  
She waves her sword and rolls her Gorgon eye,  
She speaks, and Nature shudders at the cry!

Such, Mr. Editor, is the book the ex-  
tracts from which I have sent you. Far  
be it from me to wish that every rhym-  
er, or person who can jingle words together,  
should be a candidate for the fame which  
Bloomfield has acquired, by his simple but  
delightful strains. The poems of Mr.  
Batchelor will be read with pleasure by  
those who delight in rural imagery and  
smooth versification. The disadvantages  
under which they have been written are  
such as claim considerable indulgence  
from the public, who always regard with  
candour the works of unassisted genius.  
The author, by the native energies of his  
mind, has emerged from the trammels of  
obscurity, and it has not been without  
much encouragement that he has ventured  
to meet the public eye. It would render  
the present communication too bulky to  
send you an account of the life and situa-  
tion of the author. I will do this in a sub-  
sequent letter, at which time I will also  
transmit the critique of a literary friend,  
upon whose opinion the public have long  
since deservedly stamped a value, by an  
extensive reception of his works.

I am your's, &c.

G. D. YEATES. M. D.

Bedford, Sept. 23, 1804.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE  
of COMMONS relative to the STATE of  
the CORN TRADE,

THE committee, &c. &c. have in pur-  
suance of the instructions which they  
received, proceeded to examine the Act of

the 31st of the present king, and to take,  
from the best information they could ob-  
tain, a comparative view of the price of la-  
bour, and of the unavoidable expences in-  
cident to the grower, in the year 1791, and  
at this time; as the best criterion by which  
they might judge of what ought to be the  
price of the different species of grain, al-  
lowing the grower such a fair and reason-  
able profit, as may induce him to pursue  
that line of husbandry which will the  
most contribute to the production of such  
an ample supply of the different kinds of  
corn and grain, as may be sufficient for  
our consumption. This supply cannot  
be expected without a considerable sur-  
plus, in plentiful years, above the de-  
mand of the home market; it therefore be-  
comes desirable, that the grower should  
have such a ready sale for that surplus by  
exportation, and bounty if requisite, as  
may remove all apprehension of his not  
being able to obtain, from a glut of the  
commodity at the home market, such a  
price for that surplus as will afford him  
an equitable profit on his labour, industry,  
and capital, employed in its production.  
It appears then, to your committee, that  
the surest mode by which an ample sup-  
ply can be expected, is to endeavour to  
secure an uniform and reasonable price to  
the growers.

Your committee find, that the Act passed  
in 1791, giving a power to the king in  
council, when parliament is not sitting,  
of prohibiting the exportation of corn, if  
the average price thereof, taken from the  
return of the whole kingdom, is higher  
than the price at or above which foreign  
corn of the same sort is allowed to be im-  
ported at the low duties; and to permit  
generally, for three months certain, the  
importation of such sort on the lowest  
duties then payable, ought never to be  
exercised but upon a strong and incontro-  
vertible necessity; as it may otherwise op-  
erate as a great discouragement to the  
growth and production of corn in this  
kingdom, by rendering the market un-  
certain, by making the export trade lia-  
ble to be stopped, and by enabling a ge-  
neral import of foreign corn to be poured  
into the kingdom for the term of three  
months, at so small a variation and ad-  
vance of price in the home market, as  
may perhaps be occasioned for the pur-  
pose of producing that effect.

Your committee are cautious of recom-  
mending a repeal of that part of the Act,  
lest a necessity for the exercise of that  
power might possibly arise, thinking it  
better under such circumstances, that it  
should be exercised according to law, than

in opposition to it: in full confidence, that by due encouragement to the agriculture of the country, and by bringing the crown and waste lands into cultivation, the product of the growth of corn in the United Kingdom will afford such regular and ample supply for its consumption, as to admit the repeal of that power given to his Majesty's privy council, without the danger of any detriment arising therefrom to the public.

It appears to your committee, that the price of corn from 1791 to the harvest of 1803, has been very irregular, but upon an average, increased in a great degree by the years of scarcity, has in general yielded a fair profit to the grower. The casual high prices, however, have had the effect of stimulating industry, and bringing into cultivation large tracts of waste land, which, combined with the two last productive seasons, and other causes, have occasioned such a depression in the value of grain, as it is feared will greatly tend to the discouragement of agriculture, unless maintained by the support of parliament.

It appears further to your committee, that the aggregate average prices of the twelve maritime districts of England, and of the four maritime districts of Scotland, as particularized in the Act of 1791, is the proper rule by which the tables for regulating the import of corn into Great Britain ought to be governed, and that the export from each district should continue to be governed, as it now is, by the regulations of that Act; and that the duties payable on foreign corn imported into any district where the average price thereof is below the aggregate average price of the twelve and of the four districts respectively, should be governed by the average price of such district, pursuant to the annexed tables, and ascertained by the act of 1791.

Your committee have been induced to make an alteration in the proportion of the export prices of barley, from its being subject to increased taxation, from which other grains have been exempt; and further state, that it appears to them, that there has been a balance in favour of barley for the last thirty four years, while the balance has been in favour of the importation of wheat and oats. From this circumstance, your committee have drawn the conclusion, that that immediate relief will not be afforded to the growers of Barley, which it is conceived the growers of wheat will receive, by the alterations in the Importation Table.

The object of your committee, in fixing the price at which the ports shall be open for the general importation of corn so much higher than the price at which it is permitted to be exported, is to encourage the surplus of one district to be sent for the supply of another in want of it, that the import into one part of the kingdom, and the export from another at the same time, may thereby be checked, and the prices throughout the kingdom be made more equal.

With this view, your committee recommend the adoption of measures calculated to promote the interests of the grower, conceiving that a due encouragement to agriculture is the best and most effectual mode of ensuring to the consumer an adequate and regular supply, at a reasonable rate, as well as of obviating those frequent fluctuations in price so injurious both to the grower and the public; and also in future to secure to this country, as far as possible, the advantage of such enormous sums, as your committee find, have exceeded thirty millions in the last thirteen years, which sums employed in the purchase of corn abroad, cannot fail to have operated as a bounty upon the agriculture of foreign countries, to the detriment of our own; whereas it appears by the corn returns, that in the course of years when the regulations were most favourable to the growers, and when the least check was put upon the trade, the export of corn from this kingdom, for more than sixty years in succession, produced annually six or seven hundred thousand pounds, leaving besides, at a regular and moderate price, an ample sufficiency for the home consumption.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

IRISH ALPHABET.

A WORK has been lately published at Paris, on the subject of Grammar, entitled: *Alphabet Irlandois. &c.* or the *Irish Alphabet, Literary and Typographical*, by J. J. Marcel, director of the National Printing-Office. The author commences with some learned preliminary observations on the etymologies and the origin of the nations that speak the Irish idiom. He then points out the differences that chiefly characterize the Irish language, and separate it from the English language. He treats of the figure of the Ogham characters, which name he applies to those that were made use of by the ancient Druids and Irish bards; and then proceeds to indicate the modern letters which have been substituted for them, and



and which are the subject of this work. These signs somewhat resemble ours, but with certain changes or alterations, and the forms are common with those of the Anglo-Roman alphabet. The punches of the characters which have served for the impression of this alphabet, form two different sets, and belonged to the printing-office *De Propaganda*, in Rome. They have been brought from Italy, and placed in the printing-office of the Republic, which is now in possession of a very rich collection of exotic characters. These punches, of which no specimen had appeared in the numerous collection of exotic alphabets that had been published from the year 1630 to that of 1797, by the printing-office *De Propaganda*, were, nevertheless, existing in that establishment prior to the year 1676, as appears from this circumstance, that they are actually the same which were made use of in printing the Irish Catechism of O'Molloy, entitled *Lucerna Fidei*, and which came out in that very year, from the presses of this office. The same characters were likewise employed in the following year, in the printing of a Latin Irish Grammar, written by the same author. It appears that they were designed for the printing of elementary, liturgical, or ascetical works, of catechisms, and other books for the use of the Catholics in Ireland. But whether that the transportation of them might have occasioned any confusion, or that amidst the great events of which Italy was then the theatre, it was not possible to bestow on their preservation, in such an immense depositary, all the care requisite for a collection of types so valuable as that of the different exotic characters that were lodged in it, they have evidently been mixed with the punches of other characters, from among which it became necessary to find out and separate them; one part was in an indifferent condition; some were broken or stamped over again, and others mutilated or badly finished. M. Marcel has made it his business to repair and re-establish whatever had suffered. He has finished what had not been entirely completed, and has moreover caused the necessary matrices to be struck; so that this character is now in a condition fit to be made use of when it shall be deemed expedient. The largest of the two characters, or the first set, is that which has been made use of in the text of this alphabet; it is composed of 56 punches which form 85 matrices. The second Irish character in the print-

ing office of the Republic is smaller, and contains 80 punches, forming 92 matrices. It has been made use of for the notes which are annexed to this little treatise. To the above alphabet the author has added the names of numbers, both cardinal and ordinal, and further the names of the months, and of the days of the week. He has likewise judged it necessary to add certain texts, to serve as an exercise of reading, and for a specimen of the typography. These texts are extracted from the work of Andrew Doulevy, intitled, *The Catechism, or Christian Doctrine*, by way of *Question and Answer*, &c. Printed at Paris, by James Guerin, 1742. This book, and the Anglo-Irish Dictionary of Begly, which proceeded, ten years before, from the same press, are the only two works that were ever printed at Paris in Irish characters. These pieces, which comprise the Sign of the Cross, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, afford texts of which there are literal translations in all languages, and, of course, furnish a sure and immediate means of parallel and comparison, which indeed has been already performed, in the collection of exotic alphabets that have issued from the presses of the office *De Propaganda*; as likewise in the curious work of Chamberlayne, in that of Leibnitz, and in the *Instructions for the Oriental and Western Languages*, published at Leipzig. And lastly, M. Marcel, to render this work still more complete, has further added the second of the above texts, in the language of the Scotch Highlanders; this text has been taken from the collection of Lord's Prayers, cited above; it will afford a proof as to the resemblance as well as the identity, which exist between the idiom of Ireland and that of the mountaineers in the North-west of Scotland. The different examples of the Irish character, the beautiful characters with which the text and the notes of the work are printed, the perfection of the press-work, and the excellent disposition of the matter, cannot but add to the reputation of the national printing-office, and serve to prove that it has not degenerated in the hands of M. Marcel. The learned observations that he has incorporated throughout the piece, give a high idea of his erudition. He further has it in contemplation to publish specimens of the different characters in the typographical museum of the Republic. It is much to be wished that this happy idea may not remain long without being carried into execution.

RETURNS *relative to the* EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR, throughout GREAT BRITAIN and WALES:—printed by ORDER of the HOUSE of COM.  
MONS 15th of MAY, 1804.

COUNTY or	Total Money raised by the Poor's Rate, and other Rate or Rates, within the Year ending Easter, 1803.	At what Rate in the Pound for the Year ending Easter 1803;—Average Rate of each County.		Total MONEY expended in that Year, for the Maintenance and Relief of the Poor; distinguishing		Annual Expenditure on Account of the Poor, in the Year ending Easter 1766.
				Money so expended out of any House of Industry or Work-house.	Money so expended in any House of Industry or Work-house.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	£.
Bedford.....	47,484	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,454	8,440	16,662
Berks .....	96,439	4	11	67,116	14,537	36,718
Buckingham .....	103,582	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	68,190	16,531	31,745
Cambridge .....	68,795	5	2	44,137	10,248	18,079
Chester.....	73,728	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	55,123	3,224	29,645
Cornwall .....	71,446	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51,272	3,376	22,004
Cumberland .....	34,896	2	8	22,627	4,977	7,729
Derby .....	77,310	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,070	5,389	17,441
Devon .....	179,358	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	121,477	22,545	62,481
Dorset .....	78,315	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,25	12,486	24,538
Durham .....	67,517	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,499	7,075	14,440
Essex.....	215,688	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,183	40,788	74,667
Gloucester .....	144,744	3	5	92,528	16,627	53,812
Hereford .....	60,485	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	40,612	4,141	10,393
Hertford .....	71,291	4	5	34,979	21,401	25,486
Huntingdon.....	30,952	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,327	3,540	7,648
Kent .....	237,032	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,567	81,673	80,150
Lancaster .....	230,765	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,980	34,302	52,220
Leicester .....	107,568	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	69,163	10,747	24,339
Lincoln.....	144,972	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,769	14,267	31,929
Middlesex.....	444,063	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	123,703	220,257	173,957
Monmouth .....	20,170	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,813	306	5,575
Norfolk .....	204,535	5	2	124,319	45,413	64,296
Northampton .....	120,591	4	7	81,717	12,889	35,232
Northumberland .....	65,934	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	46,956	5,547	14,698
Nottingham.....	63,209	3	10	34,865	9,347	11,833
Oxford.....	103,559	4	8	76,565	12,124	28,750
Rutland .....	12,674	3	5	6,214	2,061	2,664
Salop .....	82,082	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	45,413	18,586	22,292
Somerset .....	151,237	4	2	102,587	19,102	50,491
Southampton .....	151,977	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	85,433	40,081	48,927
Stafford .....	109,456	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	67,824	14,453	32,088
Suffolk.....	150,746	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,744	50,921	56,803
Surrey .....	178,970	5	8	58,761	75,139	49,743
Sussex .....	166,556	8	8	107,446	42,551	54,732
Warwick .....	155,205	4	8	97,524	19,828	43,472
Westmoreland .....	17,592	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,612	1,223	2,834
Wilts .....	148,661	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,983	14,652	54,021
Worcester.....	87,307	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,175	11,060	26,755
York (East Riding) .....	22,659	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,693	4,263	11,036
.... (North Riding) .....	75,705	3	3	43,194	9,381	12,674
.... (West Riding) .....	277,145	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	141,674	26,568	50,688
£. 4,952,421		4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,819,559	992,084	1,495,104
		Average of England.				

The total Expenditure, including 187,904*l.* for Law-suits, was, in 1803, 3,999,548*l.*  
The other Part of the Money raised was applied to Church-rates, County-rates, Highways, Militias, &c. amounting to 931,658*l.*



COUNTY or	Number of Persons relieved from the Poor's Rate perma- nently;—distinguish- ing		Number of Persons relieved occasionally	Number of Persons relieved, not being Parishioners.	Number of Members in Friendly Socie- ties, who held their usual Meetings with- in each Parish or Place.
	Persons so relieved out of any House of Industry or Workhouse, not includ- ing their Children	Persons so relieved in any House of Industry or Workhouse, including their Children.			
Bedford .....	2,516	659	2,158	761	2,730
Berks .....	5,511	1,139	8,181	2,661	2,843
Buckingham .....	6,293	1,234	5,329	1,072	4,016
Cambridge .....	3,838	848	3,348	834	3,173
Chester .....	6,666	361	6,564	3,627	14,129
Cornwall .....	6,393	413	3,565	1,962	16,736
Cumberland .....	3,170	593	1,923	1,596	7,792
Derby .....	4,687	480	3,998	1,513	22,681
Devon .....	18,547	2,770	9,770	3,150	31,712
Dorset .....	5,720	884	4,480	3,843	3,811
Durham .....	6,340	740	2,344	3,600	11,556
Essex .....	11,191	2,872	13,382	6,780	15,130
Gloucester .....	11,767	1,827	10,908	5,840	19,607
Hereford .....	4,232	301	3,510	1,697	2,711
Hertford .....	4,192	1,598	4,666	8,190	8,022
Huntingdon .....	1,568	336	1,322	143	1,740
Kent .....	7,983	5,049	15,460	9,916	10,535
Lancaster .....	14,343	2,080	13,196	10,731	04,776
Leicester .....	6,251	900	3,919	2,208	10,889
Lincoln .....	6,490	1,059	5,777	3,087	7,407
Middlesex .....	12,045	13,665	20,204	31,923	146,434
Monmouth .....	1,467	46	1,125	861	3,042
Norfolk .....	13,654	3,835	14,093	4,029	14,843
Northampton .....	7,280	1,299	4,796	1,561	8,062
Northumberland .....	7,491	585	2,586	1,067	11,732
Nottingham .....	3,323	954	2,450	2,092	14,656
Oxford .....	6,528	1,140	6,148	2,800	5,010
Rutland .....	492	141	293	220	1,704
Salop .....	5,525	1,343	5,544	2,820	19,010
Somerset .....	12,011	1,900	8,144	4,823	19,870
Southampton .....	3,518	3,262	11,888	11,846	4,711
Stafford .....	8,140	1,619	6,473	4,307	32,702
Suffolk .....	7,958	3,860	11,675	1,997	11,559
Surrey .....	5,122	5,039	17,163	6,895	19,199
Sussex .....	7,632	2,849	5,767	2,099	3,217
Warwick .....	10,624	3,594	6,416	3,605	17,010
Westmoreland .....	1,934	152	911	1,177	2,435
Wilts .....	12,496	1,565	11,011	4,536	11,330
Worcester .....	6,167	1,103	5,055	2,963	12,845
York (East Riding) .....	1,421	324	717	740	6,487
.... (North Riding) .....	5,605	496	3,188	1,347	9,664
.... (West Riding) .....	20,134	2,481	13,945	7,347	59,558
Number .....	298,265	77,995	83,498	175,576	337,606

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING that M. N. "had no other view, in his late remarks on Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population, than to vindicate the character of Dr. Price from an attack as ungrateful as it was ill-founded," it is somewhat singular, that his paper, for that end, which appeared in your Magazine for September last, should have five columns, out of the seven, to which it extends, occupied in combating the statements and abusing the work of Mr. Malthus generally, while but two are devoted to the purpose for which the paper was written.

Had not M. N., rather peevishly, entitled his letter to you, of the 15th of October, "Last Words," I should have been tempted to ask him, to favour your correspondents with the meaning of the word *ungrateful*, since I did not remark, that the letter of M. N., of the 14th of August, charged Mr. Malthus with being under any obligation, of any description whatsoever, to either Dr. Price or his writings.

As M. N. has entitled his paper "Last Words," it will be in vain to ask of him; I shall therefore ask of the candid readers of your Magazine, what more honourable means can be adopted, to exculpate Mr. Malthus from the "misrepresentations with which he is charged," than to shew, that to support such a charge against him, his only adversary, M. N. has been forced to have recourse to the help of an unfaithful quotation? This was successfully pointed out in Mr. Farey's letter of the 10th of September, in page 189 of your Magazine.

Though writing only with a view to vindicate Dr. Price, M. N. cannot refrain from insinuating the badness of heart and the weakness of understanding of "those who can approve either the benevolence or the wisdom of his (Mr. Malthus's) system." Permitting him then to wander from the subject, may I not be allowed to observe, that the soundness of certain principles, the justness of certain conclusions, or the truth of certain representations, may be maintained, without any reflection upon the heart of the person defending them? The question is, are they sound? are they just? and are they true? If they are so, and benevolence be hurt at the information, it is the province of wisdom to devise schemes for diverting the evil, while it is the contrary character wilfully to turn a deaf ear to instruction, and to sit down with folded arms and closed eyes, until

the coming ruin can be neither stayed nor turned aside.

M. Wargentin, whom Dr. Price described as able and ingenious, and as having left us little to wish for on the subject of Swedish population, (*Reversionary Payments*, fifth edition, vol. 1, p. 8.) and that his memoir, in the *Mémoires abrégés de l'Acad. de Stockholm*, "contained more distinct and authentic information on the subject of human mortality than he had ever before met with," (ditto p. 369.) remarks, page 31, that "the years which are the most fruitful in produce, are the most fruitful in children." Was not Mr. Malthus then warranted in saying, that in Sweden "population makes a start forwards at every temporary increase of food?" (*Principles of Population*, second edition, page 19.) though it excites the displeasure of M. N.

In my letter to you, I described Dr. Price as "a blameless private character;" when doing so, I did not expect M. N.'s "regard for the memory of his friend" would require of him to attribute this description either to my ignorance or my folly. I also described Dr. Price as "having written with ability upon the doctrine of annuities;" will M. N. also ascribe this part of the character I have drawn of his friend, to my ignorance and folly?

But my observing that "Dr. Price was indebted to Sir James Stewart for his much vaunted schemes for conducting new loans, and for converting low into high interest funds," and that "he forgot to acknowledge the debt," is stated by M. N. as particularly marking my ignorance and folly.

Sir James Stewart published his invaluable "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," in 1767. Dr. Price, "agreeably to Mr. Morgan's Review of his Writings," page 6, "in his Treatise on Annuities and reversionary Payments, which was published in the year 1769, first engaged the public attention on the subject of the National Debt;" and the same work states, that in the year 1771 Dr. Price published his Appeal on the subject of the National Debt.

Now in the edition of this tract of 1774, page xiv. of the preface, the fourth book of Sir James Stewart's work is quoted, as to the effect of the French arrêt of the 21st of May 1720, in destroying the credit of the Royal Bank, and Mississippi paper.

Mr. Morgan, too, in the same tract, page 10, says, "In the year 1777, Dr. Price



Price published his *Additional Observations on Civil Liberty*; in which an historical analysis was given of the national debts, and the best methods were proposed for conducting public loans in future.\*

Nor was it till the publication of his *Supplement to his two tracts on Civil Liberty*, in 1778, that he proposed his scheme for converting "low into high interest funds," which he renewed in his *State of the Public Debts*, in 1783; and, according to Mr. Morgan, in his *Review*, page 19 *et sub.* he urged this scheme to Mr. Pitt in 1786.

Dr. Price's proposal upon this subject was introduced, in 1778, by the following paragraph, p. 29 of his *Supplement*, second edition:—"I have observed, that our reductions of interest have been the effect of too narrow a policy. It seems to me, that one of the best measures that can now be adopted, would be to undo what we have done in this instance, by restoring the 3 per cent. capitals to a higher interest, and making this restoration one of the means of raising the necessary supplies."

Sir James Steuart, in the second volume and fourth book of his *Inquiry*, p. 480, after describing the principle of his scheme, supports it by this example: "Let me suppose, that in time of war,\* the 3 per cents fell at 74½, might not government receive them at 75, and constitute the new subscription at 4 per cent." And in his recapitulation of this book, p. 636, he goes on to say, "by such means, the sum of the old capitals would be reduced, and a small benefit would accrue to the subscribers."—And he closes his remarks with saying, "from which a double benefit would result; the price of stocks would be supported on the one hand, and the capitals of the public debts would be reduced on the other."

These are the very advantages ascribed to this scheme by Dr. Price, p. 33 of his *Supplement*; namely, the saving of capital, and keeping up public credit.

Observing then, that Sir James Steuart published his work in 1767, and that the fourth book of it contains this proposal: that Dr. Price quoted this very fourth book, for another purpose, in 1774, and in 1778 brought forward his scheme, without either a direct or an indirect acknowledgement to the source whence he had derived it, I think, in saying "he forgot to acknowledge his debt," I used the mildest language, to point out the

ungenerous conduct of M. N.'s friend; especially when I consider, that the friends of Dr. Price claimed for him, in virtue of his writings and suggestions upon sinking funds and national debts, to have his name joined with that of Mr. Pitt,\* "on a pillar to public credit, as its preserver and restorer." Surely justice requires the name of Steuart also to be included in the inscription! Is, therefore, M. N. or myself most justly chargeable with ignorance and folly?

I feel little disposed to continue the employment of criticising the letters of M. N. I have, by reference to edition and page, endeavoured to establish the statements in my former letter to you; a custom, which, for the future, I would recommend to M. N. as it would save his correspondents some trouble in detecting his mis-quotations: and I feel perfectly easy to leave the style and manner in which this controversy has been conducted, to the decision of your readers; though I still retain my first opinion, that such epithets as, "absurd" and "disgusting," as "conceited" and "illiberal," and as "ignorance" and "folly," ought not to disgrace a literary journal.

London, Nov. 2, 1804.

W. D.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the English Grammar and Exercises, published by Mr. Lindlay Murray, seem to have met with the general approbation of the instructors of youth, it may be worth while to notice one or two instances of false grammar, which have received the sanction of this gentleman's authority.

In the *Key to the Exercises*, at the beginning of the second chapter, the following is among the corrected sentences. "Time and chance happen to all men: but every person does not perceive whom it is that governs these powerful causes." The relative *whom*, I conceive, should be in the nominative, and not in the accusative case, as it stands in the above passage; not only because such is the practice of the best writers, but because it is governed by the substantive verb *is*, which always requires its object to be in the nominative case. The noun or object, governed by the transitive verb *perceive*, is not expressed, but understood. The resolution of the sentence, I take it, is this: "but every person does not perceive the being, (that is to say, that being,) who governs these powerful causes." The phrase,

\* Dr. Price published his scheme in time of war.

\* Mr. Morgan's Review, p. 18.

*who it is*, is pleonastic or expletive, and is not necessary to the sense, which would be perfectly conveyed if the passage ran thus: "but every person does not perceive who governs these powerful causes."

Another mistake, as I apprehend, occurs in page 116 of the Grammar, seventh edition, where Mr. Murray directs the number of a verb to be changed, without any real change in its grammatical relations. "The phrase, *as follows*, (says Mr. M.) forms an impersonal verb; and therefore it should always be in the singular number, as, 'The rules are as follows.' Similar to the scriptural expression, 'As becometh women professing godliness:' i. e. *as it becometh*. If we give the sentence a different turn, and instead of *as*, say *such as*, the verb is no longer an impersonal. The pronoun *such* is the nominative, whose number is determined by its antecedent: as, "The rules were such as follow."

I shall say nothing of the inapplicability of the illustration taken from the Scriptures, where the preceding sentence is the nominative to *becometh*; but proceed to observe, that the impersonal, as it is called, *as follows*, is merely an abbreviation of construction, and is used in the singular number to express the phrase "is that which follows;" and in the plural, to express "are these which follow." Now, as the antecedent in Mr. Murray's examples is in the plural number, the verb which relates to it should, of course, be in the same number; nor can I comprehend why the introduction of the term *such* should make such a difference. If *such* is the nominative in the latter sentence, according to the same mode of analysis, *rules* should be the nominative in the former: but I conceive that neither of these words is the proper nominative to the verb *follows*. For, I take it, these examples are to be resolved thus: 1st, "The rules are these which follow." 2d, "The rules are such rules as these are which follow." If this be a correct resolution of Mr. M.'s instances, then the strict nominative in each is *which*, understood; and this relative equally refers, in both examples, to the antecedent *rules*, which, of course, commands a plural verb.

I am induced, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with these slight remarks, without pretending to be intimately acquainted with the performances from which the subjects of my criticism are extracted, because a friend of mine, whose grammatical knowledge is extremely correct, and who highly approves of Mr. Murray's books, has been inclined to suffer a modest

deference to Mr. M.'s opinion, to prevail over her better judgment, in regard to the points above-mentioned: and it is but justice to Mr. Murray, to give him an opportunity of preserving his authority over his disciples, by any notice which he may think proper to take of what has been urged against him, by

Shrewsbury,  
Oct. 19, 1804.

Your's, &c.  
J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Consisting of SELECTIONS of the curious MS. bequeathed by the late MR. COLLE to the BRITISH MUSEUM, and lately opened.

LETTER from PRINCE EDWARD, afterwards EDWARD VI. to the QUEEN his MOTHER-IN-LAW, probably CATHERINE PARR.

FOR TASSE miraberis me tam sepe ad te scribere, idque tam brevi tempore, regina nobilissima, et mater charissima, sed eadem ratione potes mirari me erga te officium facere. Hoc autem nunc facio libentius, quia est mihi idoneus nuncius servus meus, et ideo non potui non dare ad te literas ad testificandum studium meum erga te. Optime valeas, regina nobilissima. Hunsdonæ\*, vicesimo quarto Maij.

Tibi obsequentissimus filius,  
Edouardus Princeps.

Illustrissima Regina  
Matri meæ.

Original Letter from Richard Duke of Yorke (Earl of Cambridge) to King Henry V. imploring forgiveness: probably written in 1415, just before Richard and Lord Scrope were beheaded for conspiring to raise the Earl of March to the throne.

Myn most dredfulle and sovereyne lege lord i Richard York zowre humble subgyt and verrey lege man beseké zow of grace of al maner offenses wych y have done or assentyd to in heny kynde by steryng of odyr folke eggying me therto where in y wote wel i have hyll offendyd to zowre hynesse, besechyng zow at the reverence of god, that zow lyke to take me in to the handys of zowre mercyfulle and pytousle grace thenkyng zee well of zowre gret goodnesse my lege lord my fulle trust is that zee wylle have consyderacyoun thaught that myn persone be of none valwe zowr hye goodnesse where God hath sette zow in so hye estat to every lege man that to zow lengyth plentevously to geve grace that zow lyke to accept zys myn symple

\* Hunsdon Com. Hertford.



request for the love of ovre lady and of the blyssfulle holy gost to whom I pray that they mot zowre hert enduce to al pyte and grace for theyre hye goodnesse.

*Letter from the Lords in Council to Edmund (Bonner) Bishop of London, Nov. 27, 1554, informing him, that Queen Mary was with child; and ordering public prayers in all the Churches of his Diocese.*

After our right hearty comendations unto yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshipp—Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, among other his infinite benefits, of late most graciously powred upon us, and this whole realme, to extend his benediction upon the Queen's Ma<sup>tie</sup> in such sort as she is conceiv'd and quick of child, whereby her Ma<sup>tie</sup> being our naturall leige Lady, Queen, and undoubted inheriter of this imperial crowne, good hope of certaine succession in the crowne is given unto us, and consequently the great calamities which for want of such succession might otherwise have fallen upon us and our posterity, shall by God's grace be well avoided, if we thankfully acknowledge this benefit of Almighty God, endeavouring ourselves with earnest repentance, to thank, honour and serve him as wee bee most bounden.

These be not only to advertise you of this good news to be by you published in all places within yo<sup>r</sup> diocese, but also to pray and require you, that both yo<sup>r</sup>self doe give God thanks with us for this his speciall grace, and alsoe give order that thanks may be openly given by singing of *Te Deum* in all the churches, within your sayd diocese; and likewise that all priests and other ecclesiastical ministers in their masses, and other divine service, may continually pray to Almighty God to extend his holy hand over her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, the King's Highnesse, and this whole realme, as this thing being by his Omnipotent power graciously thus begun, may, by the same, be well continued, and brought to good effect to the glory of his name. Whereunto albeit wee doubt not ye would of your self have had speciall regard without these our letters, yet for the earnest desire wee have to have this thing done out of hand, and diligently continued, wee have also written these our letters to put you in remembrance. And soe bidd yo<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>shipp</sup> most heartily well to fare.

*From Westminster, the xxviith of November, 1554.*

Ste Winton Cancel	Francis Shrewsbury
Henry Suffex	Thomas Wharton
R. Southwell	John Bathon
Arundell	John Huddelston
Edward Derby	R. Rych.

*Mr. Thomas Tudway to the celebrated Humphrey Wanley.*

WORTHY SIR,

I am very glad to understand from Mr. Baker, that my Lord of Oxford goes vigorously on in furnishing his library with every thing that is curious, and shows the world thereby, that that great undertaking does not depend upon the staff: 'tis what is worthy of a great man, as he undoubtedly is. I'm reading at this present a French book, of the Lives of the most illustrious Men that have appeared in France during the last age, and amongst them that of *Achilles de Harlay*, premier President to the Parliament of Paris, one of his great ancestors. I mention it because of the near relation there is in the greatness of their employes, as well as of that of their descentance. Be pleased to mention me to my Lord, with my most humble duty and service.

I am with due respect & sincerity,  
worthy Sr. Your most faithful &  
obligd Humble Servt.

Sept. 10, 1714.

THOS. TUDWAY.

#### ORGANS IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

It seems that in the Usurpation, when the liturgy and the use of organs in divine service was abolished, these instruments being removed from the churches, were frequently set up in private houses; and to this purpose the anonymous author (a Frenchman) of a Character of England, translated by Mr. Evelyn, and published with an answer entitled *Gallus Castratus*, 12mo. 1659, has these words:—"They have translated the organs out of their churches and set them up in taverns, chanting their dithyrambics and bestial bacchanalias to the tune of those instruments which were wont to assist them in the celebration of God's praises." p. 30.

LORD ORFORD TO MR. COLE.

*Strawberry Hill, June 1, 1776.*

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Granger's papers have been purchased by Lord Mount Steward, who has the *portrait-frenzy* as well as I; and though I am the *head of the sect*, I have no longer the rage of propagating it; nor would I, on any account, take the trouble of revising and publishing the manuscripts. Mr. Granger had drowned his taste for portraits in the ocean of biography; and though he began with elucidating prints, he at last only sought prints that he might write the lives of those they represented. His work was grown, and growing so voluminous, that an abridgement only could have made it useful to collectors.

I am not surprized that you will not as-

list

list Dr. Kippis: Bp. Laud and William Prynne could never agree. You are very justly more averse to Mr. Masters, who is a pragmatic fellow, and at best troublesome.

If the agate knives you are so good as to recommend to me can be tolerably authenticated, have any royal marks, or at least old setting of the time, and will be sold for two guineas, I should not dislike having them; though I have scarce room to stick a knife or fork. But if I trouble you to pay for them, you must let me know all I owe you already; for I know I am in your debt for prints and pamphlets; and this new debt will make the whole considerable enough to be remitted. I have lately purchased three Apostles' spoons to add to the one you was so kind as to give me.

What is become of Mr. Essex? Does he never visit London? I wish I could tempt him thither or hither. I am not only thinking of building my offices in the collegiate style for wch I have a good design, and wish to consult him, but I am actually wanting assistance at this very moment, about a smaller gallery that I wish to add this summer, and which if Mr. Essex was here, he should build directly. It is worth asking him to take the journey on purpose, though I would pay for his journey hither and back, and would lodge him here for the necessary time. I can only beg you to mention it to him as an idle jaunt, the object is so trifling. I wish more, that you would come with him. Do you leave your poor parishioners, and their souls to themselves? If you do, I hope Dr. Kippis will seduce them.

Adieu, dear Sir,

Your's ever,

HOR. WALPOLE.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

*An ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of the BANK of ENGLAND NOTES in CIRCULATION, on an AVERAGE of every THREE MONTHS, from the 25th of DECEMBER, 1796, to the 25th of DECEMBER, 1800; distinguishing the AMOUNT of NOTES below the VALUE of FIVE POUNDS.*

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven Days after Sight.*

1797.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 10,163,200  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 10,113,030  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 9,762,130  
 .. Sept. to 25 Dec. .... 10,411,700

1798.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 11,385,180  
 .. March to 25 June ... 11,290,610  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 10,294,150  
 .. Sept. to 25 March .... 10,711,690

1799.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 11,545,210  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 12,118,690  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 12,155,300  
 .. Sept. to 25 March .... 12,335,920

1800.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 13,433,420  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 13,490,720  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 13,374,870  
 .. Sept. to 25 Dec. .... 13,388,670

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Two Pounds, and One Pound each.*

1797.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 286,720  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 990,850  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 1,066,750  
 .. Sept. to 25 Dec. .... 1,230,700

1798.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 1,658,300  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 1,933,830  
 .. June to Sept. .... 1,821,400  
 .. Sept. to Dec. .... 1,730,380

1799.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 1,627,250  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 1,601,570  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 1,604,580  
 .. Sept. to 25 Dec. .... 1,671,040

1800.

From 25 Dec. to 25 March ..... 1,686,640  
 .. March to 25 June ..... 1,722,800  
 .. June to 25 Sept. .... 1,855,540  
 .. Sept. to 25 Dec. .... 2,062,500

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven Days after Sight.*

1801.

25 January .. 13,373,090 ..... 12,986,470  
 .. April .... 13,741,620 ..... 14,591,360  
 .. July .... 13,109,660 ..... 14,697,150  
 .. October .. 13,593,100 ..... 13,396,930

1802.

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Two Pounds, and One Pound each.*

1801.

25 January .. 2,541,100 ..... 2,816,790  
 .. April .... 2,801,540 ..... 2,999,500  
 .. July ..... 2,668,670 ..... 3,232,940  
 .. October .. 2,849,420 ..... 3,496,620

1802.

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven Days after Sight.*

1803.

On January 25 ..... 13,408,120  
 February 25 ..... 12,117,080  
 March 25 ..... 12,058,500  
 April 25 ..... 13,051,280  
 May 25 ..... 12,594,860  
 June 25 ..... 12,345,470  
 July 25 ..... 13,565,130  
 August 25 ..... 12,531,150  
 September 25 ..... 11,917,470

On



On October 25.....	12,800,310
November 25 .....	13,502,690
December 25.....	12,878,020

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Two Pounds, and One Pound each.*

On January 25.....	3,276,870
February 25 .....	3,208,000
March 25 .....	3,151,790
April 25.....	3,265,260
May 25 .....	3,281,100
June 25 .....	3,268,690
July 25 .....	3,688,970
August 25 .....	3,920,030
September 25.....	4,017,610
October 25.....	4,371,620
November 25.....	4,429,240
December 25 .....	4,504,160

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each, and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable Seven Days after Sight.*

1804.

On January 25 .....	13,049,940
February 25.....	12,890,360
March 25.....	12,542,660
April 25 .....	13,736,730
May 25.....	13,276,110

*Amount of Bank of England Notes of Two Pounds, and One Pound, each.*

On January 25.....	4,711,150
February 25 .....	4,686,980
March 25 .....	4,650,820
April 25.....	4,774,850
May 25 .....	4,644,340

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS commerce is the great palladium of the wealth and prosperity of the British empire, I beg leave to submit a few ideas on a subject connected therewith.

It is obvious, that as trade has progressed, so has the extent and circulation of bills of exchange equally progressed. I shall confine myself to West India and American bills. The custom of endorsers addressing bills "in case of need," as is usual in European bills, has not obtained in these countries; and there are circumstances *there* which operate unfavourably to its adoption.

Bills from these parts, drawn on London, Liverpool, &c. are frequently remitted to a manufacturer, tradesman, or private individual. The suspension of acceptance is a general disappointment: the non-payment is to some parties a particular inconvenience. Here, the holder, if he has no resident correspondent in whom he can place reliance, must apply to those who are considered to have such. The bill is returned under protest, while the party to whom the bill was remitted has to calculate on sea-risk, (involving new delay) legal expences, postages, uncertainty of reimbursement, and even if recovered abroad, and faithfully remitted; with or without damages, the anxious mind will not overlook sea-risk on its return, as connected with further delay, uncertainty of the fate of the new remittance, and, finally the solvency of the friend at home, whom he has employed in the business.

It should be remembered, that bills drawn on Europe from the West Indies, &c. though well predicated, are liable to dishonour from those rapid revolutions and unforeseen incidents which must ever attend the great wheel of commerce. A declaration of hostilities has a certain tendency to the ruin of many individuals; a pacification has a similar tendency to others; peculiar stagnation in any one staple branch of trade; the capture or loss of a vessel, where, by a singular fatality, the orders for insurance on the cargo have miscarried, or arrived after the loss has been announced; heavy claims on underwriters; awaiting judicial decisions; and various other causes, beyond the controul of human wisdom, may produce the same effect.

Of the bills that are returned protested for non-payment, many have endorsements of several parties, some of whom have correspondents in the very town where the bills are addressed; which correspondents would have readily interfered, for the honour of their friends, had they the means of knowing that such bills were dishonoured, and about to be returned under protest, with damages of from 10 to 25 per cent. according to the custom of the place from whence they were drawn.

I know an eminent merchant abroad, A, who divided his business between B and C, two merchants at an out-port. C, for reasons that are here immaterial, declined honouring the drafts of A to a considerable extent, and they were accordingly returned, under protest, for non-payment. The holders were not aware that the drawer corresponded also with B in the same port, who at the moment possessed funds of A, for general purposes; but B was actually unapprised of the circumstance of A's bills on C being protested, till too late. Fortunately for the several endorsers, the drawer A was a responsible man, and the bills were paid on demand, with the regular damages of the country.

To some of the holders of the bills in question they were remitted for invoices of goods shipped, and which I assure you are too generally much over due; to others, they were accompanied with orders

ders for goods, designed for a particular season or object; consequently the immediate advantages which would otherwise have attached to the British trader were lost; the arrangements of his correspondent defeated.

To obviate these inconveniences, I would propose that at our coffee-houses there should be a register kept of bills protested for non-acceptance, and even of accepted bills protested for non-payment, of the chance of an interference before the return of the bill; which, by the custom of merchants, must be made by the first suitable conveyance after it is protested for non-payment. Each coffee-house to confine itself to the place or places it represents, and their dependencies; and every person desirous of inserting their dishonoured bills should pay a small fee for each bill. And it may be proper to add, that as there is a regular commission chargeable for the intervention of a party for the honour of the drawer, or any of the endorsers, this intervention, I am persuaded, would be more frequent, had the commercial world the means of easily informing themselves of these opportunities of protecting the signature of their friends.

Reference to this register need only be granted to men of business; and there could not be any thing indelicate in this reference, after the dishonour of a bill had been registered in the books of a notary, or promulgated by a public instrument.

The custom being established at Ham-

burg, and other commercial places, of registering bills, drawn payable in London, protested for non-acceptance, would also be found facilitating to commerce, as the correspondent at Hamburg, &c. of the London merchant would sometimes perceive names, either of drawers or endorsers, of whom he had knowledge, and might occasionally be disposed to direct his London correspondent to interfere, on joint account or otherwise, either with or without the proviso of the latter having any additional satisfactory information relative to the solidity of any particular endorser or of the drawers.

There is yet another benefit attached to the plan:—the needy holder of a West India, &c. bill, finding no chance of payment, is sometimes induced to endorse it over to an individual for the purpose of raising an immediate sum. There have been instances of bills sold at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent.; leaving to the purchaser the risk of recovery of principal, and advantage of the usual damages. The purchase of bills, under these circumstances, has ever been deemed indelicate, and confined generally to a class of men, whose finer feelings have become absorbed in a favourite vortex.

I annex a sketch of the system I have in view, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Broad street-buildings,

Nov. 9, 1804.

B. H.

#### NEW YORK COFFEE-HOUSE.

Date of Bill.	By whom Drawn.	Place.	On whom.	Due.	Sum.	Endorsers.	In whose Hands.	Remarks.
1804. July 31	Rochelle and Co.	New York.	B. C. & Co.	1805 Jan. 5.	£. 1000	W. W. & Co. M. M. & Co. A. R. W. & M. A. G.	L. W. & Son, Strand.	

#### JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE.

1804. Aug. 31	La Somme and Co.	Martha Brae	V. W. & Sons	1804. Nov. 4.	£. 500	W. J. W. & Co. H. W. T. N. & G.	W. B. and Co.	This bill will be sent out per packet of 8th inst. W. B. & Co.
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*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

DR. JOHN TAYLOR, AUTHOR OF THE  
HEBREW CONCORDANCE.

FROM an original letter of his, written fourscore years ago, it appears that he was then minister of a small congregation of Dissenters, at Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, and that he lived at a little distance from this place, which he describes as a small pleasant village, near the navigable river which runs between Boston and Lincoln. His salary there was so small that his circumstances were very strait, so that he was under the necessity of teaching a school, and of applying to his friends to recommend scholars to him. At this time, it appears that he had been engaged in making a concise abridgement of Henry's Exposition, but he was so poor that he could not buy that work, and he complains that it was at a stand because he could no longer borrow it. He tells his friend, that he had gone as far as the Prophecy of Jonah, and intended to finish the whole, as soon as he could procure the remaining volumes of Henry, and publish it in as a cheap a form as possible, for the use of families. Query, whether he ever completed the undertaking, and what became of the manuscript, which certainly was never published.

In this letter, he gives his correspondent some advice in the choice of books (according to his request) particularly with a view to the knowledge of Scripture, and recommends Pool's Annotations, and Prideaux's Connexion, to be read with diligence, in preference to the reading a multiplicity of authors.

His correspondent having mentioned to him the divisions in London about the Salters-Hall controversy, he writes as follows:—"As to the unhappy differences among the London ministers, I think I should not have subscribed had I been among them; because I am not satisfied that it is a means sanctified and appointed of God for either finding out or ascertaining the truth. On the other hand, I am sure it has been grievously abused from the first times of Christianity, to the dividing of Christians, and the destroying that love and mutual forbearance which is the distinguishing character of our holy religion, and the only bottom upon which the tranquillity of the church can be rightly settled.

From this letter, and especially from the passage now quoted, it is pretty evi-

dent that the writer at that time had not adopted those heterodox opinions for which he was afterwards so much distinguished.

The letter is dated, April 29, 1724, and was addressed "To Mr. Thomas Johnson, at Mr. Brooksbank's, merchant, in London." This was the gentleman who built the house at Hackney, lately called the New College, and now entirely demolished. Mr. Johnson gave it to the present possessor. S. P.

*Copy of a warrant of Henry VI, to the Keeper of the Wardrobe, for equipping a horse for Sir Philip Dimmock, Champion at the ensuing Coronation. Anno, 1430. From the Original among the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum.*

Henri, &c. a n're ame clerc Robert Rolleston, garden de n're grande garde robe saluz. Monstrez as a nous & a n're counsail n're ame Esquier Philipp Dymmok coment ses auncestres dont memoire ne court ont este accoustumes de faire certains services es solempnitees de les coronacions de noz nobles progenitours roys dengleterre avant ces heures; assavoir destre arma le jour de la coronacion & mount sur un dextre, & outre ce faire et excere tout ce que as ditz services appertient p'ignanz les fees a ycelles accoustumes. Si nous le lavis & assent de n're counsail volons & vous mandons gen countre le jour de n're coronacion facez ordonner trappures & autres choses en ce cas accoustumes & les deliv'ra dit Philipp par man'e com il ad este deliv'e a ses auncestres as grandes garderobes de noz ditz progenitours encontre ciele solempnitee aint ces heures. Et volons ge cestes noz l'res vous en soient garraunt & q' par ycelles vous en aiez due allouance on vie a conte don'n, &c. le quart iour de Novembre lan de n're regne oytime.

Sembles l'res (mutatis mutandis) prient faites au maistr' de noz chivaux par faire deliv'rance dun dextre.

It' une autre l're an sergent de n're armurie pur lui deliv'ra armure p'mau'e, &c.

(Signed)

Typtot

H. Gloucestre

J. Bathon

W. London

S. Dunelm

J. Ebor Cant'.

Sc'op.

Henry, &c. to our beloved clerc, Robert Rolleston, keeper of our great wardrobe, greeting. Whereas our beloved Esquire Philip Dymmok has certifi-

ed to us how his ancestors, within memory, have been accustomed to perform certain services and solemnities at the coronations of our noble progenitors, kings of England, heretofore; that is to say, to be armed on the day of our coronation, and mounted on a charger, and, beside, to do and exercise all that appertains to the said services, taking the accustomed fees for each. We therefore, with the advice and assent of our Council, will and command you, that against the day of our coronation you prepare trappings and all other things in such case usual, and deliver them to the said Philip, in the manner deliveries have been heretofore made by the keepers of the wardrobe of our said progenitors to his ancestors, and we will that these our letters be your warrant, and that due attention be paid to them. Given, &c. the 4th day of November, in the 8th year of our reign.

Similar letters (*mutatis mutandis*) have been directed to the master of our horse to make deliverance of a charger. And another letter to the sergeant of our armoury to deliver armour in manner as heretofore, &c.

(Signed) Typtot

H. Gloucestre

J. Bathon

W. London

S. Dunelm

J. Ebor Cant.

Scröp.

DR. WALLIS to MR. afterwards ABP. TENISON.

Oxford, Nov. 30, 1680.

SIR,

I received your's of November 25, and approve the design. The Life you speak of I have not seen; nor do I know that I ever saw the man\*. Of his writings I have read very little, save what relates to mathematics. By that I find him to have been of a bold daring fancy (to venture at any thing); but he wanted judgment to understand the consequence of an argument, and to speak consistently with himself: whereby his argumentations, which he pretends to be demonstration, are very often but weak and incoherent discourses, and destruction in one part of what is said in another, sometimes within the compass of the same page or leaf. This is more convincingly evident (and more unpardonable) in mathematics, than in other discourse, which are things capable of cogent demonstrations, and so evident, that (though a good mathematician may be subject to commit an error, yet) one who understands but little of it, cannot but see a fault, when it is shewed him. For (they

be his own words, Leviathan, part I, ch. 5. p. 21) *Who is so stupid as both to mistake in geometry, and also to persist in it when another detects his errors to him?* Now when so many hundred paralogisms and false propositions have been shewed him in his Mathematics, by those who have written against him, and that so evidently, that no one mathematician at home or abroad (no not those of his intimate friends) have been found to justify him in any one of them, which makes him somewhere say of himself, *Aut ego solus insanio aut solus non insanio*; he hath been yet so stupid (to use his word) as to persist in them, to repeat and defend them; particularly he hath first and last given us near twenty quadratures of the circle, of which some few, though false, have been coincident (which therefore I repute for the same, only differently disguised) but more than a dozen of them are such, as no two of them are consistent, and yet he would have them thought to be all true. Now either he thought so himself (and then you must take him to be a person of a very shallow capacity, and not such a man of reason as he would be thought to be) or else knowing them to be false was obstinately resolved (notwithstanding) to maintain them as true; and he must then be a person of no faith or honesty. And if he argue at this rate in mathematics, what are we to expect in his other discourses?

Nor am I the first who have taken notice of his incoherent way of discourse and illogical inferences. Mr. Boyle, in his *Examen of Mr. Hobbes's Dialogus Physicus de Naturâ Aëris*, p. 15, and I think elsewhere, though I do not remember the place, refers to Dr. Ward's *Dissertatio in Philosophiam Hobbianam*, p. 188, who voucheth Des Cartes to the same purpose. *Nempe hoc est quod alicubi admiratus est Magnus Cartesius, nusquam eum sive verum sive falsum posuerit, recte aliquid ex suppositionibus ratiocinando inferre.* I think the place in Cartes is in his *Responsiones ad quartas Objectiones* (at least to those objections which are Mr. Hobbes's.) All which shew that he was not a man of strong reason; but only of a bold daring fancy, which, with his magnificent way of speaking, did (not convince but) please those who loved to be atheists, and were glad to hear any body dare boldly to say what they wished to be true; like people that love to be flattered, who are well pleased to hear themselves commended, even when they know what is said to be false. At least *quod volumus, facile credimus*; and

\* Mr. Hobbes.



and in such a case, a weak argument shall pass for a demonstration.

In sum, I can hardly believe Mr. Hobbes himself (nor perhaps any pretenders to it) was so much an atheist, as he would fain have been, but did really dread a future state; otherwise he would not have been so dreadfully afraid of death, as the concurrent testimony of those who knew him do represent him. In particular, the Lady Ranelagh (or Mr. Boyle in her house, I have forgotten whether) told me, divers years ago, that a great lady, with whom she had lately been, told her of a discourse which had then lately happened, between Mr. Hobbes and that great Lady. (I guess it was the old Countess of Devonshire, but am not certain.) He told her, in commendation of life, that if he were master of all the world to dispose of, he would give it to live one day. She replied with wonder, that a person of his knowledge, who had so many friends to oblige or gratify, would not deny himself one day's content of living, if thereby he were able to gratify them with all the world. His answer was "What shall I be the better for that, when I am dead? I say again, if I had all the world to dispose of, I would give it to live one day," or to that effect. The Lady perhaps may remember it better than I, and more things to the same purpose. I am the more confirmed in this opinion from what is related in the Sermon at the funeral of the late Earl of Rochester, who could talk atheistical things with as much briskness and as much wit as Mr. Hobbes, and with more of sense and reason, yet could not strongly believe it, but was galled *cæco vulnere*, with a recoiling conscience which did at length fly in his face with so much fury (I hope through God's mercy to him) that he could bear it no longer. He complained, as is there related, amongst other things, of the mischief Mr. Hobbes's principles had done him, and many others ruined by his principles. The great Selden also, I hear, was sensible of it. Dr. Gerard Langbaine, then Provost of Queen's College, Oxon, a great friend of Mr. Selden's, and a good man, who was with him in his sickness and at his death, wrote me a letter on the occasion, containing divers serious and . . . things said by Mr. Selden to him in that sickness; and told me particularly, that Mr. Hobbes then coming to give Mr. Selden a visit, Mr. Selden would not admit him, but answered, *No Hobbes, no atheist*; and of whom I hear that Mr. Hobbes's censure was, that he (Mr. Selden) lived like a wise man and died like a fool.

The character I have had of Mr. Hobbes was, that he was morose, supercilious, highly opinionated of himself, and impatient of contradiction, which when he met with, it put him upon great passion and very foul language. Much to that purpose is mentioned in a piece published by Dr. Ward, about the year 1664, but without his name, entitled *Vindicia Academicarum*, against one Webster; with some animadversions on Mr. Hobbes. He had in his younger days some little insight in mathematics; and which at that time (when few had any) passed for a great deal. On the credit of which he did much bear up himself as a great man, and having somewhat singular, and hereupon despised divines as not being philosophers, and philosophers as not being mathematicians; without which he would have it thought impossible to do any good in philosophy. *De Corpore*, cap. vi. sect. vi. And so long as he did but talk and forbear to write, he did, by his own report, pass for a mathematician. But when once he began to write mathematics, he presently fell into those gross absurdities, and discovered in himself such an incapacity for it, as could not have been imagined of him, if he had forbore to write. And truly I look upon it as a great providence, that God should leave him to so great a degree of infatuation in that, wherein he did so much pride himself. For whereas in discourses of other subjects mistakes may be shuffled over with a multitude of great words, in mathematics it cannot be so. And hereby he discovered himself, without possibility of palliation, not to be that *man of reason* that he would be thought to be. For though a man may be rational, who is not a mathematician, (and had he not pretended to it, his ignorance had been excusable); but for so great a pretender, and who had gloried in it for so long a time, and was acquainted with the principles of it, from such principles to infer such absurd conclusions, must needs argue a want of logic, and an incapacity, not only to reason well, but even to understand reason. And I guess it was his affectation of singularity (as much as any thing) which made him engage in atheistical tenets; that he might seem to be a man of greater reach than all the world besides.

I know not what to add more; but if this may contribute any thing to your business, it is at your service.

Yours, to serve you,

JOHN WALLIS,

QUEEN

QUEEN ANNE TO ABP. TENISON, 1707.

MY LORD,

*Tuesday.*

This is to desire you would do me the favour on Fryday morning about eleven o'clock, to bring me the alteration that is to be made in the Common Prayer,

which you are to lay before the great Council that day, because I should be glad to see it before it comes thither.

I am your very affectionate friend.

"For the Archbishop  
of Canterbury."

ANNE R.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### EPITAPH.

*Engraved on the TOMB-STONE of the late  
CHRISTOPHER KELLY BELLEW, ESQ.  
at BATH.*

WHILE oft too partial, the sepulchral strain

Flows a fond tribute to the great and vain,  
Let Friendship's tear the meed to Virtue pay,  
Bellew! thy life shall justify the lay.

In liberal views, and letter'd ease refin'd,  
True to his God, his country and his kind;  
With zeal he sought what moral stores supplied,

And found philosophy to faith allied;  
And though untimely death's dire mandate came,

When rich in knowledge and when ripe for fame,

From life's lov'd scene submissive he retir'd,  
And with a Christian's calmest hope expir'd.

*The TEARS of BOND-STREET, for the DE-  
PARTURE of SPRING.*

*[Written in August, 1804.]*

WITH dust encumber'd, and with heat oppress'd,

Deserted Bond-street thus his woes express'd:

The chariot close, that emulously hides  
The quick-drawn Fair within its painted sides;

Barouches gay, that partially disclose  
The smiling belles to the admiring beaux;  
Or friendlier Sociable, that kind displays  
Its well fill'd seats to the enraptur'd gaze;  
The curricl, the pha'ton rais'd on high,  
Where venturous youths each other's skill defy,  
How late adorn'd my gaily crowded street!

Delightful discord and confusion sweet!  
My well prest pavement boasted shining rows  
Of white-robd ladies and gay-booted beaux;  
Grassini, Addington, engage the chat,  
The price of strawberries, or Invasion's threat.

St. James's bell, unmark'd, the hour declares,  
Unmark'd as if it summon'd them to prayers.  
But now no wheels quick-turning mark my way;

No beaux or belles my untrod paths display;  
But silent, dreary, pensive and alone,  
I mourn the Spring, and all my glories gone!

Now different sounds my tortur'd ears assail,  
Now different sights my weary eyes regale;

Now choak'd with mortar, deafened with the found

Of ruthless workmen hammering around;  
Or when Burdett and Liberty the cry,  
The rabble-rout through my scar'd confines fly;

Profane those stones, by Fashion sacred made,  
With step unhallow'd dare my doors invade\*.

My woes increase—I feel by sad contrast,  
That Spring is fled and all my joys are past!

Perhaps some Fair, confin'd to works and books,

"Old fashion'd halls, dull aunts, and croaking rooks,"

By purling streams as pensive she reclines,  
And reads with sympathy these woe-fraught lines,

May sigh to think, when these past pleasures rise

In gay succession on her longing eyes—  
May sigh to think what tedious months must roll,

Ere Bond-street's glories re-inspire her soul;  
And mourn with me, to every comfort dead,  
That Spring is gone and all her joys are fled.

Sons of the whip! far hence ye shew your skill,

And Brighton, Ramsgate, with amazement fill:

Injurious Brighton! though 'tis now your boast

T' enjoy those honours, I, with grief, have lost;

Though your now pleasing shore and calm smooth sea,

Inspire the wanderers with delight and glee;  
Yet hope not long my fav'rites to detain,  
Bound in the circle of Ton's magic chain.

When frightful tempests discompose your shore,

When the winds murmur and the billows roar,

My gentle subjects then shall seek my arms,  
Where pleasure gladdens, and where beauty warms:

The dazzling crowds again shall charm my view,

Spring shall return, and all my joys renew.

M. S.

\* The mob in chace of Mr. Gibbon, on the night of the 2d of August, pursued him into a shop in Bond-street.



## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## ACCOUNT of GEORGE MORLAND.

GEORGE MORLAND was the son of an artist, whose talents, though respectable, were not of the first order in his profession: this gentleman made, in the early part of his life, what is commonly called a great figure; but, having lost much property, by engaging in schemes that were not prudently conducted, shrunk from the world in disgust during the latter part of his time, and educated his family in that obscurity to which the narrowness of his circumstances confined him.

Whether George shewed, in the earliest part of his life, that inclination for the art which frequently indicates genius, or whether the practice was forced upon him by his father, who might feel that it was the only art in which *he* could educate him, I know not; but I do know, that in the exhibitions of the original Society of Artists, to which the father belonged, were shewn drawings by George Morland, at the age of four, five, and six years, which would have done credit to youths who were learning the art as their profession; and, from this time, his father forced him to study, unremittingly, the practice of every department of the art, till he entered the world upon his own account.

The whole of this time, he was confined in an upper room, copying drawings, drawing from the plaster casts, or copying pictures. Restricted from society almost entirely, what opportunities he had for amusement were obtained by stealth; his associates were a few boys in the neighbourhood, and the means of enjoyment were obtained by working so hard when at his studies, as to produce a few drawings or pictures more than his father imagined he could do in a given time; these he has been known to lower, by a string, from the window of his apartment to his associates, who were appointed to receive them; by them they were turned into money, which was spent by them in common when opportunities offered.

In this manner passed the first seventeen years of the life of George Morland, and to this he is indebted for the immense power he had over the implements of his art, for it is notorious, that whether it was the pencils and pallet, or the crayon he was called upon to use, no one has had more command of his materials than this eminent artist.

Avarice was the ruling passion of the father, who sold the drawings, &c. made by his son, for small sums; and as his passion was insatiable, kept him continually at work, and gave him little, if any other, education. He probably intended, by this means, to keep him in his power; but in this case, as in many others, the sorts of avarice defeated their own purpose.

George Morland's first original compositions were dictated by his father; they were small pictures, of two or three figures, taken from the common ballads of the day, such as "young Roger came tapping at Dolly's window," &c. These the old gentleman put into frames, and sold at different prices, from one guinea to three, according to the pockets of his customers: these, though infinitely inferior to Morland's subsequent works, were admired as the productions of a youth, and a great number were done; many got into the hands of engravers, and the prints that were made from them, first brought Morland into notice.

Some gentlemen, to whom the father was known, would have patronized the son: from one he borrowed two capital pictures of Vernet, which G. Morland copied most admirably. Mr. Angerstein permitted him to copy Sir Joshua Reynolds's celebrated picture of Garrick between tragedy and comedy: this copy is in existence, and is highly creditable to Morland's talents. It was on this occasion that the unfortunate peculiarity of his disposition shewed itself. The picture was at Blackheath; and the two Morlands went there to copy it: Mr. Angerstein wished to notice the youth, and see the progress of the work; but the father told the writer of this article, that his son refused to begin his picture, till it was solemnly promised him that no person whatever should overlook the work, and that he should do whatever he pleased. The promise was made:—he painted the picture; associated with the servants while he was in the house, and no intreaties could make him come within the reach of Mr. Angerstein.

Another gentleman, who was going to spend the summer at Margate, advised the father to send his son thither to paint small portraits. The plan was a good one; it was adopted: and George Morland, with his picture of Garrick, and some others, took lodgings for the season: Company flocked round him; his portraits

traits pleased, and a very great number of them were begun: but his unfortunate *mauvaise honte* rendered the undertaking unprofitable. The society of elegant women, or rational men, made him feel his own ignorance and insignificance: hence every sitter was an object of disgust. The pig races, and such *elegant* amusements as are projected for the lower order of visitors to Margate, obtained all his attention; and the portraits which a careful man would have finished on the spot, and got paid for before the parties had quitted the place, were left to be completed in town. Instead of returning home with his pockets full of money, he only brought a large cargo of unfinished canvasses; and as the engagements of the watering place are forgotten in the capital, very few of them were afterwards finished.

But though in this expedition he got but little money, he gained several points that were of much, and might have gained others that would have been of more, consequence to him: he was talked of as an artist of considerable talents; he was emancipated from paternal authority, and now, instead of handing a sketch slyly out of the window, to get a few shillings, he did whatever he pleased and fixed what price he thought proper upon his own work: he made many acquaintances too, who, unfortunately, contributed to fix his character for life.

Artists are prone to complain that *they* are neglected, and their works not so much encouraged as the works of musicians and the professors of other arts; much of this may be true, but more of it is to be attributed to the conduct of artists themselves. The gentleman who patronises any liberal art has something more in view than the mere acquisition of the works of that art which he admires: he likes the art itself; perhaps he understands it, or at least he thinks he does; he wishes to converse with the artist upon his own art, invites him to his house, and forms an intimacy with him, as far as the difference of their situations allow: what now is the consequence?

The musician practises his art in the presence of those by whom he is employed; when not actually employed, he associates with his patron, and by this means acquires an inclination for the habits of genteel life; and, if he is a man of the world, transforms his patron into a friend, the consequences of which are beneficial to himself; but few artists have the education of gentlemen, or a taste for the enjoyments of genteel life; their enjoyments are different, and place them in a different class; many a

gentleman has taken a painter into the country, for the summer, to employ and recommend him among his connections; he paints in a room by himself, and is summoned to dine with the family; he finds the society irksome, because the conversation turns upon topics which are not familiar to him; the next day he evades the summons to dinner, by pretending the necessity of finishing some part of his picture, and afterwards makes himself comfortable in the steward's room, or butler's pantry; and here he ventures to fix his station during the time he stays, unless he makes an excursion into the neighbouring village, and joins the company which the ale-house affords; his patron, finding this to be the case, thinks no more about him till his work is done, when he pays and dismisses him. Can such men complain that *they* are neglected, or that their *their* art, which certainly ranks high among the liberal ones, does not procure *them* more respect than is paid to common workmen, with whom their own conduct has a strong tendency to confound them?

The younger part of such men now became the companions of George Morland; with them he was equal in intellect, and superior to them in talent; he was superior to them too, in a circumstance that will always obtain from such beings what ignorant men covet, the adulation of their associates. A ride into the country to a smock-race, or a grinning-match, a jolly dinner and drinking bout after it, a mad scamper home, with a flounce into the mud, and two or three other *et ceteras*, formed the sum of their enjoyments; of these Morland had as much as he desired; and, as he was the richest of the set, by the community of property established among such jolly dogs, he commonly paid for them more than his share.

About this time he married, and became acquainted with Mr. I. R. Smith, the engraver, who then dealt largely in prints: for this gentleman he painted many pictures of subjects from the familiar scenes of life. The subjects were known to, and the sentiments they conveyed were felt by all, and the prints which Mr. Smith made from them had a sale, rapid beyond example, and spread the fame of Morland all over the continent as well as the kingdom. These subjects were, in all probability, suggested by the taste of Mr. Smith, as they displayed more sentiment than Morland ever seemed to possess on any other occasion: his own talent, as it now burst forth in full splendour, was landscape, such as it exists in sequestered situations, and with appro-



appropriate animals and figures. He was extremely fond of visiting the Isle of Wight in the summer season, and there is scarcely an object to be met with along the shore, at the back of the island, that his pencil has not delineated. His best pictures are replete with scenes drawn from this spot. A fine rocky shore, with fishermen mending their nets, mending their boats, or sending off their fish to the neighbouring market-towns, were scenes he most delighted in, when he attempted sea-shore pieces; and the Isle of Wight afforded abundant opportunities to gratify his taste and fancy. He was once recognised in this his constant summer excursion, at a place called Freshwater Gate, in a low public-house, known by the name of The Cabin. A number of fishermen, a few sailors, and three or four rustics, formed the homely groupe: he was in the midst of them, contributing his joke, and partaking of their noisy merriment, when his friend called him aside, and intreated an hour of his conversation. Morland, with some reluctance, withdrew from the Cabin, and on his friend's remonstrating with him the next day for keeping such company, he drew from his pocket a sketch-book, and asked him where he was to find so true a picture of humble life, unless it was in such a place as that from whence his friend had withdrawn him. The sketch was a correct delineation of every thing in the Cabin tap-room, even to a countenance, a stool, a settee, or the position of a figure. This representation his remembrance had supplied, after leaving the house, and one of his best pictures is that very scene he then sketched; a proof that his mind was still intent on its favourite pursuit—that of nature in her homeliest attire—though his manners at the moment betrayed nothing farther than an eagerness to partake in the vulgar sensualities of his surrounding companions. The manner in which he painted rural subjects obtained so much notice, that his fortune might now have been made; purchasers appeared who would have taken any number of pictures he would have painted, and paid any price for them which he could have demanded; but here the low-bred dealers in pictures stepped in, and completed that ruin which low-bred artists had begun.

Whatever their apologists may say in extenuation of the fact, it is certain that picture-dealers are the bane of every artist who comes into contact with them. The dealers in old pictures may buy and sell without injuring any but those who are duped by the common artifices of their

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trade; but the moment they find it their interest to deal in the works of a living artist, that artist is doomed to penury, if not to destruction, unless he has the singular good fortune to escape from their clutches.

Their usual plan is to find some young man of talents who is poor and unemployed; him they set to work at a price so low that all his exertions can barely procure him the means of living, while they sell the works which they have thus obtained from him for high prices: but this plan would not succeed with Morland; he always knew the value of his own works, and always was well paid for them; except when he was in distress, which he often was artfully plunged into by those who took that opportunity to obtain his pictures at a comparatively cheap rate.

His unfortunate peculiarities assisted them much in this plan; the aversion he naturally or at least originally had for the society of gentlemen made him averse to speak to a gentleman who only wished to purchase his pictures; this peculiarity his friends the dealers took care to encourage to such a degree, that men of rank, of fortune, were often denied admittance to see him, when he was surrounded with a gang of harpies, who pushed the glass and the joke about, *nominally* at the *quiz* who was refused admittance, but in *reality* at the fool who was the dupe of their artifices; *they*, in the character of friends, purchased all his pictures from him, which they afterwards sold at very advanced prices.

This was carried to such an extent, that gentlemen who wished to obtain Morland's pictures ceased to apply to him for them; but addressed themselves to such of his friends as had them to sell; by this means all connection between him and the real admirers of his works was cut off, and a competition between their friends began to try which should get possession of him, and exclude all the others from a share of the prey.

For this reason all were anxious to join in his country excursions, his drinking-parties, and haunt his painting-room in the morning, glass in hand, to obtain his friendship: thus his original failing was increased, his health, his talents injured; and, by the united efforts of the crew, his gross debauchery produced idleness, and a consequent embarrassment of his circumstances, when he was sure to become a prey to some of this honest set. It frequently happened, when a picture had been bespoke by one of his friends who advanced some of the money to induce him to work, if the purchaser did not stand by to see it finished,

finished, and carry it away with him, some other person, who was lurking within sight for that purpose, and knew the state of Morland's pocket, by the temptation of a few guineas laid upon the table, carried off the picture, and left the intended purchaser to lament his loss, and seek his remedy by getting Morland to paint him another picture; *i. e.* when he was in the humour to work for money which he had already spent; and in making this satisfaction he certainly was not very alert: thus all were served in their turn, and though each exulted in *the success of the trick*, when *he* was so lucky as to get a picture in this way, they all joined in exclaiming against Morland's want of honesty, in not keeping his promises to them.

The consequences of this conduct were frequently distress, the spunging-house, and the jail; except when he had the good-fortune to escape into a retirement unknown to all but some trusty dealer, who for the time took all his works, and paid him a stipulated sum for his support. On one occasion, to avoid his creditors, he retired from public sight, and lived very obscurely near Hackney: some of the neighbours, from his extreme privacy and other circumstances, entertained a notion that he was either a coiner or a fabricator of forged bank notes; which suspicion being communicated at the Bank, the Directors sent some police officers to search the house, and if guilt should appear, to take the offender into custody. Upon their arrival, they were soon observed by Morland, who, understanding them to be a bailiff and his followers, come in quest of himself, immediately retreated into the garden, went out at a back door, and ran over the brick fields towards Hoxton, and then to London. Mrs. Morland, trembling with surprise, opened the front door, when the police officers entered, and began to search the house; but upon explanation taking place, and upon her assuring them, with an unaffected simplicity (to very evidently the natural result of truth) that they were mistaken, and likewise informing them of the cause of his flight, and on their discovering little more in the house than some very excellent unfinished pictures, which even in these men excited sentiments of admiration and respect, they said they were convinced of the mistake, and retired. Upon communicating the result of their search to the Directors of the Bank, that they had made no discovery of bank-notes, but that it was Morland the painter's retreat from his creditors they had chanced to discover, and an ac-

count of his flight to avoid them as bailiffs, the Directors of the Bank commiserated the pecuniary embarrassment of this unfortunate genius, and also on account of the trouble they had unintentionally given him, generously sent him, as a voluntary present, two bank-notes of twenty pounds each.

He was found at another time in a lodging in Somer's Town, in the following most extraordinary circumstances: his infant child, that had been dead nearly three weeks, lay in its coffin, in the one corner of the room; an ass and foal stood munching barley-straw out of the cradle; a sow and pigs were solacing themselves in the recess of an old cupboard; and himself whistling over a beautiful picture that he was finishing at his easel, with a bottle of gin hung up on one side, and a live mouse sitting (or if you please, kicking) for its portrait, on the other.

Morland's garret served him for all the purposes of life, and of this he has left a most admirable picture, as a companion to Sir Joshua Reynolds's kitchen, in Leicester-square, the house that once belonged to his father. A great number of his pictures were lost a few years ago, in a ship that foundered on its passage to Russia.

When in confinement, and even sometimes when he was at liberty, it was common for him to have four guineas per day *and his drink*; an object of no small consequence, as he began to drink before he began to paint, and continued to do both alternately, till he had painted as much as he pleased, or till the liquor completely got the better, when he claimed his money, and business was at an end for the day. This laid his employer under the necessity of passing his whole time with him, to keep him in a state fit for work; and to carry off the day's work when it was done; if he did not, some eves-dropper got the picture, and he was to get what redress he could.

By this conduct, steadily pursued for many years, he ruined his constitution, diminished his powers, and sunk himself into general contempt. He had no society, nor did he wish for any other but the lowest of those beings whose only enjoyment is gin and ribaldry, and from which he was taken, a short time since, by a marshalsea writ, for a small sum of money: when taken to a place of confinement, he drank a large quantity of spirits, and was soon afterwards taken ill. The man in whose custody he was, being alarmed at his situation, applied to several of his friends for relief; but that relief, if



if it was afforded, came too late. The powers of life were exhausted, and he died before he had attained the age of forty years. His wife, whose life had been like his own, died a day or two after him.

Thus perished George Morland; whose best works will command esteem so long as any taste for his art remains—whose ordinary productions will please, so long as any liking for a just representation of what is natural can be found—and whose talents would have ensured him a life of happiness, in the most brilliant station he could desire, if his entrance into life had been guided by those who were able and willing to caution him against those snares that are continually preparing, by knaves and fools, for unexperienced youth.

His command over every implement of his art was so great, that the use of them seemed to be nearly as natural to him, as the use of their native language to other men: hence he had no claim to the merit of that patient industry by which other artists produce works of merit indeed, but very inferior to his. With him to see, to determine—was to do; and then pictures flowed from his pencil, as words from other men. All the talent that he possessed, besides the above-mentioned, may certainly be described by the word *observation*. Knowledge, or rather learning, he had none; he was destitute of imagination; for there is no picture painted by him, after his talents had arrived at maturity, that can be called a work of imagination. Every thing in his works was either what he saw at the time he painted, or what he had seen and settled in his mind, before he sat down to paint; and the peculiar talent he possessed, was the power of discriminating those circumstances, upon which depended the essential character of the object he imitated, delineating it truly with the least possible trouble, and combining a number of these objects into one interesting whole.

As all his pictures are founded on a correct observation of nature; they owe their value to that circumstance, and are curious, as shewing the progress of his powers from his youth to the last stage of his life. His pictures from ballads, &c. are trifling, considered as works of art; but curious, as the productions of a youth designing from the ideas of others. In his picture of Garrick, he seized the true character of every object he copied, and produced a picture of considerable merit, all circumstances considered, though not an exact copy of the original. What few portraits he painted, had the merit of

strong resemblance; and there is no doubt that, if he had followed that branch of the art, he would have attained to great eminence in it. His pictures of familiar subjects had considerable merit in point of composition; and as he painted all his figures from nature, their merit was great in that respect: but, as these figures were taken from one or two women and children who were much about him, they have too much similarity in that respect.

But he shines forth in all his glory in picturesque landscape. In his best pictures of this kind, every interesting circumstance is combined and represented with an accuracy and spirit that left nothing to desire or reprehend: upon these pictures his reputation will stand firm and secure. For about seven years that he painted such subjects, he was in his prime; and though the figures he introduced were of the lower order, they were consistent with the scenes, and had nothing to give disgust; but when his increasing irregularities led him from the wood-side to the ale-house, his subjects assumed a meaner cast, as they partook of the meanness of his society: for he still painted what he saw. Stage-coachmen, postillions, and drovers, drinking, were honoured by his pencil; his sheep were changed for pigs; and, at last, with the true feeling of a disciple of Circe, he forsook the picturesque cottage and the wood side, and never seemed happy but in a pig-stye. I have said, that his excellence consisted in marking the true character of what he saw, which is something different from representing objects with pure correctness and truth: hence his pictures afford the finest specimens of the *picturesque*, but nothing that is elegant or beautiful in point of form. Of animals, the ass, the sheep, and the hog, were his favourites; their *character* may be truly represented by a few strokes: but to do this, it is not necessary to give an accurate delineation of their *forms*. The horse he has given, too, with much effect, when old, ragged, and miserable; but a beautiful horse he never could draw as it would be drawn by Gilpin, Stubbs, or any artist of that school. The women, in his early pictures, have much prettyness, because they were painted from women who were pretty; but there is nothing in his work, that induces us to believe that he felt what an elegant woman was, much less, that he had the least knowledge of beauty combined with elegance and dignity of character. Having said what he was, it is but justice to add, that if his mind had

been cultivated, and his attention directed to any other department of the art, it is probable that, with the powers he possessed, he would have attained to as high a degree of excellence as he actually did in that which he followed.

I have said thus much of Morland, not with a view to depreciate his talents, or to perpetuate the memory of his faults; but because, though all have been loud in his praise, few have justly appreciated his talents; and though all have censured his irregularities, no one has truly shewn whence they proceeded: and I hope this sketch will not have been made in vain, if it furnishes an additional proof, that no superiority of talent, and no degree of en-

couragement, can preserve a man of genius from misery, unless he has caution to guard himself from the snares which will be laid for his inexperience, and prudence to regulate his conduct in all the affairs of life.

The Memoirs of this distinguished artist afford another striking instance of the impossibility of serving genius when debased by vice, or perverted by eccentricity. He would accept of no patronage, unless afforded in a mode agreeable to himself: and if assisted by the hand of disinterested benevolence, against his own will, the service bestowed was always rendered subservient to the vice which destroyed both his body and mind.

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. GEORGE ALDERSON'S (CARNABY-STREET), for a new-invented Manufacture of Metal Pipes.

THE manufacture of these pipes, which are made of lead, and lined with tin, is thus described:—Moulds are provided of metal or wood of different lengths and diameters, according to the length and substance of the pipes to be manufactured. These moulds are in two pieces, divided longitudinally, and are nearly similar to those generally used by plumbers. They are attached to the ground, in a vertical situation, by screws and wedges; and into the centre of the moulds is introduced a moveable polished iron rod, maundrell, or core, the lower end of which goes, with a shoulder, into a hole made to receive it in the bottom of the mould, and the upper end terminates a few inches above the top of the mould in the shape of a hook or ring. This iron rod, maundrell, or core, is made of such a size as to leave a space all round between it and the mould, sufficiently large to receive the fused metal to form the pipe. A small collar is made near the top of the maundrell, to keep it in the centre of the mould, with two holes made in it; one to pour in the melted metal, and the other for the air to escape. As soon as the melted metal is poured in and set, the maundrell is pulled out by means of pulleys, or levers, or any other contrivances, and another, but smaller one, is substituted in its place, leaving a space sufficiently large to receive the melted tin all

round between the newly introduced maundrell and the lead or metal already cast. A small quantity of resin is then thrown in, which melts and runs to the bottom; the melted tin is then poured in, and, as the tin rises, the resin rises, and acts as a flux to unite the metals. When the tin is set, the maundrell is to be taken away, the external mould is opened, and the pipe knocked out, which is then, as soon as it is cold, fit for drawing.

This operation, the patentee justly observes, may be reversed; that is, the tin pipe cast first upon a small core, and that being removed to a larger mould, the lead to be cast round it; or the tin pipe need not be cast on purpose, but may be cast and drawn, or soldered and drawn, to any length, and afterwards cut into the length of the moulds, made perfectly clean, and the lead be cast upon it.

When the short thick cast pipe is produced, it must be drawn to the proper length and substance by any of the common and well known processes, but must have a polished metal rod, for the purpose of keeping open, preserving and perfecting the inside of the pipe, which rod must be afterwards drawn out.

Lead pipes may also be lined with tin, by drawing the tin pipe to the required thickness on a rod or maundrell, and then inserting the rod, with the tin upon it, into a lead pipe already drawn, which is but just large enough to receive it, and passing the whole through a collar or two; which, by diminishing the diameter of the lead pipe, will burnish or press it on to the



the tin with so much force, that they cannot easily be separated.

Mr. Alderson farther observes, that, from the nature of the manufacture, it must admit of variations and modifications as to the size of the moulds and machinery, and mode of working, which he deems it needless for him to describe in the specification.

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MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S (BRISTOL),  
*for Improvements on the Steam-Engine  
and Furnace.*

The improvements for which this patent is taken out, consists in (1) methods of increasing the product of steam without adding to the consumption of fuel; (2) an addition to the chimney-flue of a furnace, by which the descent of the smoke and heated matter to a lower level than that of the fire-place is regulated and adjusted at pleasure; and (3) certain new arrangements and constructions of the steam-engine, by which its power and effects are greatly increased.

"These improvements, (says Mr Wilcox) as well with regard to the general and scientific principles upon which they are established, as also with regard to the requisite variations of structure, which every engineer of competent skill must adapt to the local and other circumstances of the work he undertakes, may easily be deduced from the following description, with the drawings thereunto annexed."—For want of these figures it would be in vain for us to attempt to give the description; we can, therefore, do little more than refer to the original specification, in which the reader will find every requisite information.

Among the advantages of this engine, we are told, that the constant heat of the cylinder, and the pipe that leads to it, which can never come in contact with the cold water; and the increasing heat of the water in the cylinder, which soon acquires a high temperature, and then continues its place, by its diminished specific gravity; must tend in the highest degree to prevent a wasteful condensation of steam.

As the fire passing up the chimney in various manufactories is very considerable, and much more than sufficient to work an ordinary steam-engine by condensation, as usual, Mr. Wilcox, in such cases, loads the safety-valve, and constructs the engine of the requisite strength to bear an elastic action of from fifteen to one hundred and fifty pounds on the inch, and

upwards; and in this manner the machine is worked by its elasticity only, and suffers each supply of steam to escape into the air after it has performed its office. By this means, the power of a four-inch cylinder may be made to equal that of a cylinder of a foot, by which the engine will be considerably more simple, cheap, and portable.

Mr. Wilcox's method of generating steam, being performed by projecting water upon a heated metallic or other surface, this part of his plan is not claimed by him as a new invention to its whole extent, but only so far as the new structure of his furnace, and the regulated application of the heat, do justify his claim to the exclusive privilege of it.

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MR. ROWNTREE'S (CHRIST-CHURCH,  
SURREY), *for a Machine for agitating  
certain Mixtures.*

"Milk (says Mr. Rowntree) is a compound of oil, lymph, serum, and salt; the separation of which produces butter, cheese, and whey. The serous and oleaginous parts separate after standing some time, and rise to the top in the form of cream; from which, by agitation and separation in a churn, butter is produced." For this purpose a machine has been invented by the patentee, which consists of a tube or tubes, either bent straight, for the reception of the cream, but open at both ends; and in which are inserted breakers; with two caps at their outer extremities, made in such a manner as to fit closely to each end of the tube; or these caps may be loose, and fitted on or taken off at pleasure as occasion may require.

Having described, by means of drawings, his new machine, Mr. Rowntree compares it with churns already in use, in order to exhibit the advantages to be derived from his invention. The objection against barrel and upright churns is, that they will not, for want of a free circulation of the air, produce perfectly sweet butter; but by the machine here described, the evil is completely remedied; for as the part which contains the cream consists of a tube or cylinder, open at both ends, and having a cap to each, which is fitted on and taken off at pleasure, it is evident that the whole inside, as well as the breakers and the caps at each end, may be as easily cleaned, and as perfectly sweetened by exposure to a current of fresh air, as any utensil in the dairy.

Another disadvantage peculiar to the barrel

barrel churn is, that a considerable part of the cream intended for butter rolls smoothly along the bottom of the churn, without ever being obstructed by the breakers; hence the greatest quantity of butter cannot be obtained from a given quantity of cream. A similar disadvantage belongs to the upright churn, because in that the cream suffers only a partial agitation, which is not sufficient to produce the quantity of butter that might be expected. In the new machine, the whole body of the cream is dashed with violence against the breakers in every motion, so that not the smallest portion of the fluid is suffered to glide along in an uniform course, but each part is alike broken and driven in all directions. Hence

we are told, more butter is procured by Mr. Rowntree's churn, from a given quantity of cream, than with any other.

In addition to these advantages, should be added the ease with which this machine may be worked—requiring neither judgment nor experience in the art of making butter; so that the business may be entrusted to the management of a child. “I, therefore, (says the patentee) submit it to the public as a necessary and most valuable utensil in the dairy; not doubting but, it will be found, on trial, an improvement of real utility, and well calculated not only to make butter in the greatest quantity, but, what is of much more importance, to produce it in its utmost purity and sweetness.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**W**E concluded our former paper relating to COUNT RUMFORD'S “Enquiry concerning the nature of heat,” with a simple experiment: we shall commence this with the detail of another, equally easy of repetition:

*Experiment.*—If a large drop of water be formed at the end of a small splinter of wood, deal, for instance, and this drop be thrust quickly into the centre of the flame of a newly snuffed candle, which burns bright and clear, the drop of water will remain, for a considerable time, in the center of the flame, without being apparently affected by the heat; and if it be taken out of the flame, and put on the hand, it will not be found to be scalding hot. If it be held for some time in the flame, it will be gradually diminished, by evaporation: but there is reason to think, that the heat which it acquires is not communicated by the flame, but by the wood to which it adheres, which is then heated by the flame, and even set on fire.

It will seem, throughout the paper, that Count Rumford supposes that cold, as well as hot, bodies emit rays, which he denominates frigoric and calorific; and that the intensity of the rays, which hot and cold bodies emit, in a medium perfectly transparent, follows the same law. He also informs us, that there are so many striking analogies between the rays of light, and those invisible rays, which all bodies, at all temperatures, appear to emit, that there can hardly be a

doubt of their motions being regulated by the same principles.

“Perhaps, (says he) there may be no other difference between them, than exists between those vibrations in the air, which are audible, and those which make no sensible impression on our organs of hearing. If the ear were so constructed that we could hear all the motions which take place in the air, we should be stunned with the noise; and if our eyes were so constructed as to see all the rays which are emitted continually, by day and by night, by the bodies which surround us, we should be dazzled and confounded by that insupportable flood of light poured in upon us on every side.”

This indefatigable experimentalist, taking for granted that these invisible radiations exist, endeavours, by a train of reasoning, illustrated with undeniable facts, to discover the causes of appearances which have hitherto been enveloped in obscurity. It is not in our power to follow him here, it will be sufficient if we lay before the reader the several deductions which are calculated for general utility: some of these may be easily verified with no great expence of time or money.

In all cases where it is designed to *preserve the heat* of any substance which is confined in a metallic vessel, it will contribute to that end, if the external surface of the vessel be clean and bright. But if the object be to cool any thing quickly, in a metallic vessel, its external surface should be painted, or covered with substances which have been found to emit calorific rays in great abundance.

Polished



Polished tea urns may be kept boiling with a much less expence of spirit of wine than such as are varnished; and the cleaner and brighter the dishes, and covers for dishes, which are used for bringing victuals to table, and for keeping it hot, the more effectually will they answer that purpose.

Saucepans, and other kitchen utensils, which are very clean and bright on the outside, may be kept hot with a smaller fire, than such as are black and dirty; but the bottom of a saucepan or boiler should be blackened, in order that its contents may be made to boil quickly, and with a small expence of fuel.

When kitchen utensils are used over a fire of sea-coal, or of wood, there will be no necessity for blackening their bottoms, for they will soon be made black by the smoke; but, when they are used over a clear fire of charcoal, they should be blackened with the smoke of a lamp, or coal-fire.

It has been thought that brewers' flats would answer the purpose of cooling liquors better, if made of metal, than of wood: but a metallic surface is ill calculated for expediting the emission of calorific rays. The thickness of the timber of which these tubs are commonly made, is favourable to a speedy cooling of the wort; for when they are empty and cold, a great part of the heat of the liquor is absorbed by the wood.

Where metallic tubes filled with steam are used for warming rooms, the external surface of them should be painted, or covered with some substance which facilitates the emission of calorific rays. A covering of thin paper will answer the purpose very well, if it be black, and closely attached to the surface of the metal with glue.

Tubes designed for conveying hot steam from one place to another, should be covered up with a warm covering, or should be kept clean and bright. It might be worth while to gild them, or to cover them with gilt paper, or tin foil, or some other metallic substance which does not easily tarnish with the air. The cylinders and principal steam-tubes of steam-engines might be covered, first with some warm clothing and then with sheet-brass, kept clean and bright. The expence of this covering would be repaid by a saving of fuel.

If garden walls, painted black, acquire heat faster, when exposed to the sun's direct rays, they will likewise cool faster during the night, and gardeners

must best determine whether these changes of temperature are, or are not, favourable to fruit trees.

Black clothes are known to be warm in the sun; but they are far from being so in the shade, especially in cold weather. No coloured clothing is so cold as black, when the temperature of the air is below that of the surface of the skin, and when the body is not exposed to the action of calorific rays from other substances.

The warmth of clothing depends much on the *polish* of the surface of the substance of which it is made; hence, in choosing winter garments, those dyes are to be avoided which tend most to destroy that polish: and as a white surface reflects more light than an equal surface, equally polished, of any other colour, there is reason to think that white garments are warmer than any other, in cold weather. They are universally considered as the coolest that can be worn in very hot weather, and especially when a person is exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and if they are well calculated to reflect calorific rays in summer, they must be equally well calculated to reflect those frigorific rays by which we are cooled and annoyed in winter.

Garments of fur are warmer, in cold weather, when worn with the hair outwards, than when it is turned inwards. Is not this a proof that we are kept warm by our clothing, not so much by confining our heat, as by keeping off those frigorific rays which tend to cool us? The fine fur of beasts, being a highly polished substance, is calculated to reflect those rays which fall on it; and if the body be kept warm, by the rays which proceed from it being reflected back upon it, a fur garment would be warmest when worn with the hair inwards; but if it be by reflecting and turning away the frigorific rays from external and colder bodies, that we are kept warm by our clothes, we might expect that a pelisse would be warmest when worn with the hair outwards, as the Count says, in fact, it is.

The fur of several delicate animals becomes white in winter, in cold countries; and that of bears which inhabit the polar regions is white in all seasons. These last are exposed alternately, in the open air, to the most intense cold, and to the continual action of the sun's rays during several months. If it should be true that heat and cold are excited in the manner above described, and that white is the colour

hour most favourable to the reflection of calorific and frigorific rays, it must be acknowledged that these animals have been exceedingly fortunate, in obtaining clothing so well adapted to their local circumstances.

The excessive cold which reigns on the tops of very high mountains, and in the higher regions of the atmosphere; and the frosts at night, which so frequently take place on the surface of the plains below, in very clear and still weather, seem to indicate that frigorific rays arrive continually at the surface of the earth from every part of the heavens. May it not be by the action of these rays that our planet is cool continually, and enabled to preserve the same mean temperature for ages, notwithstanding the immense quantities of heat that are generated at its surface, by the continual action of the solar rays? If this conjecture should be well founded, we should be led to conclude that the inhabitants of certain hot countries, who sleep at night on the tops of their houses, in order to be more cool and comfortable, do wisely in choosing that situation to pass their hours of rest.

Mr. KNIGHT has communicated to the Royal Society an account of some farther experiments and observations on the motion of the sap in trees. In a former paper, he offered a conjecture, that the vessels of the bark which pass from the leaves to the extremities of the roots, were, in their organization, better calculated to carry the fluids they contain towards the roots than in an opposite direction, because the forms generally assumed by trees, in their growth, evince the compound and contending actions of gravitation, and of an intrinsic power in the vessels of the bark, to give motion to the fluid passing through them. In the experiments now detailed, the cuttings of several kinds of trees have been planted in the natural position, and also inverted. In some, those which were inverted did not strike root: in others, as in the *salix caprea*, or fallow, the whole, both those inverted and those in their natural position, emitted roots, and grew with luxuriance; but their modes of growth were extremely different. In the cuttings which stood in their natural position, vegetation proceeded with most vigour at the points most elevated; but in the in-

verted cuttings, it grew more and more languid, as it became distant from the ground, and nearly ceased towards the conclusion of the summer.

From these and other facts, Mr. Knight thinks that the vessels of plants are not equally well calculated to carry their contents in opposite directions, and that the vessels of the bark, like those which constitute the *venous* system of animals, to which, in many respects, they are analogous, may be provided with valves, whose extreme minuteness has concealed them from observation.

Dr. RUSSEL has laid before this learned body some observations on the orifices found in certain poison-snakes, situated between the nostril and the eye, with remarks by Mr. Everard Home. The Count de la Ceppe, who notices these orifices in the yellow snake of Martinico, says that some naturalists conceived them to be the organs of hearing; but Dr. Russel informs us that Mr. Home's investigations have clearly established, that the lateral orifices in serpents, and the bags to which they lead, have no communication with the organ of hearing. And Mr. Home himself says that the facts which were reported to the Society were sufficient to prove that the bags have a secretion of their own, the quantity of which varies, according to the climate, and other circumstances: and as amphibious animals in general have no glands to supply the skin with moisture from within, but receive it by coming in contact with moist substances, it is possible the bags, in the snake, may be supplied in that manner, and the more so, as the cuticular lining appears perfect.

Another peculiarity is remarkable in snakes furnished with these bags, namely, an oval cavity, situated between the bag and the eye, the opening into which is within the inner angle of the eyelid, and directed towards the cornea. In this opening there are two rows of projection, which appear to form an orifice, capable of dilatation and contraction. From the situation of these oval cavities, they must be considered as reservoirs for a fluid, which is occasionally to be spread over the cornea; and they may be filled by the falling of the dew, or the moisture shaken off from the grass through which the snake passes.



## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS!

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*Portrait of Erasmus Darwin, M.D. F.R.S.  
Painted by F. Rawlinson: engraved by J.  
Heath: and published for Norman, in the  
Strand.*

THE fame of the late Dr. Darwin was built upon a very peculiar foundation, and seems to have originated in a taste, somewhat similar to that which has marked several of our eminent engravers; that of polishing every particle of their works, with the utmost attention to high-finishing: forgetting, that, without contrast and variety, the greatest intellectual efforts fail of their effect. An interminable plain, *smoothed by the scythe, and levelled by the roller*, tires the eye; and we languish for the hill and dale.—This principle pervades the whole circle of the arts; and wherever it is violated, will produce disgust instead of admiration: and though these glittering ornaments may dazzle the eyes of the vulgar, they will invariably outrage the feelings of men of true taste. The print is in chalks, and, we are told, is a good likeness. It has considerable merit; but, perhaps from some of the causes above specified, rather deficient in force.

*La Mort de Marie Antoinette. Peint par Pitt; gravé par Leybold. Dedicated to the Duke of Bavaria: (he is also called Elector.)*

This is rather a cumbrous and heavy design, and in the print there are many exemplifications of the principles laid down in the preceding article. The attention of the spectator is diverted from the subject by the wonderful skill the painter has displayed in the legs of the bedstead and table, which present a very edifying and useful study to the cabinet-maker or upholsterer.—Should this mode of thus high-finishing the subordinate parts of an historical picture become general, it will be essential to the excellence of an artist that he studies various manual occupations not now deemed necessary. We remember, a great many years ago, an attempt to introduce this style was made by a painter of some celebrity, in a picture exhibited at the Royal Academy, representing an American family seated at their table after dinner.—The portraits were well painted; but the carpet, mahogany book-case, chairs, and table, so exquisitely finished, as to excite the astonishment of every beholder, and draw a shilling from the pocket of every journeyman

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cabinet-maker in London, each of whom gave his twelve-pence to the Royal Exhibition, for the pure purposes of studying what his master so highly praised. The cut-glass decanters of Lisbon, mountain, port, cyder, and perry, were so nicely discriminated, that (as it was said at the time) they excited the envy of a Mynheer Van something (an eminent Dutch painter, then on a visit to London), to such a degree, that his friends found it very difficult to prevent his hanging himself, from mere despair, and consciousness of not being able to equal this *chef d'œuvre*. But this by the way: to return to the print—it is of a large size, engraved in the line manner, and would have had more merit if it had been less laboured.

*Wilhelmus Princeps Nassoviæ. Painted by Mierveld; engraved by R. Mergben.*

A piece of high-finishing, of such exquisite merit, as compels us to admire it. The immense labour bestowed upon it, cannot be conceived, except by those who know the practical part of the art: it is a work to which the engraver must have brought a large portion of persevering attention; and is executed with great fidelity. The Prince is painted with a broad point-lace collar to his shirt, in the fashion of Charles I. of England, which has a good effect in the print.

*Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. M. P. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxit. W. Ward, sculpt. and for him it is published, Oct. 31, 1804.*

This is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto; and, we have been told, a very good likeness: though, to a stranger, not a very interesting portrait.

*Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Painted by R. Cosway, R. A. and engraved by A. Cardan. Published for Richardson, York House, Strand.*

From his fortune, family, connections, and character, Sir Francis Burdett's portrait commands a certain degree of popularity, which does not belong to the crowd of uninteresting individuals that flutter for their little hour in the numerous print shops of the metropolis: added to all this, the important part he bore in the late contest for Middlesex, and the very general sensation excited by his not being returned as member for the county, attaches to his resemblance an additional degree of political importance. From all

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these circumstances, and the portrait being painted by an artist of Mr. Cosway's merit, and very neatly engraved in chalks, we hope and believe the publisher has found the circulation very extensive; and when the question of this gentleman's right to a seat in the House of Commons comes to be agitated, the demand for the print will necessarily be increased.

*Portrait of Isaac Swainson. Engraved by Scriven, from a Picture by J. R. Smith, in the Possession of Mr. Bellamy.*

This portrait has a resemblance to the original, and is very well engraved.

*Lloyd Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, Lord Chief Justice of England. G. Romney pinxit. W. Holl sculpt.*

This portrait of the late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench is dedicated to the present Lord Kenyon; it is engraved in the chalk manner, and has considerable merit, both in design and execution.

*Battle of the Nile; representing the quarter-deck of the Vanguard, on the night of the ever memorable 1st of August 1798. Engraved by D. Orme and W. Cooper. Published by Orme, Bond-street.*

This print is intended as a companion to Lord Howe's and Lord Duncan's Victories, which we noticed in a former retrospect, and possesses similar and equal merit.

*Portrait of Mr. Incedon, in a capital character. Engraved by John Vandermini, from a miniature exhibited last season at the Royal Academy, by I. T. Barber. Size and price of the other theatrical portraits published by Thompson, of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Kemble, Bannister, &c. &c. &c.*

To those who collect theatrical portraits, this will be a valuable addition.

*Preparing to Start at a Horse Race; and the Race; companion prints, designed by Rowlandson, engraved by Black, and published for Ackermann, at the Repository of Arts in the Strand.*

These two delineations form part of a series of what may properly enough be termed **TURF PRINTS**. The first print of the series, which was entitled *Preparing for a Horse Race*, was published some months ago, and noticed in a former retrospect. In these two the subject is continued, and continued with such spirit as must greatly interest the amateurs of this modern Olympic game. The prints are neat, animated with great spirit, and well coloured, and the sky of both of them extremely tender, and judiciously engraved. The groupe upon the foreground in the print of *Preparing for a Race*, are highly cha-

ra-acteristic, and many of the figures marked with broad humour, as high as it can be carried without caricature. The horses run in, what the jockies would call a *good style*, and the back ground is marked with a great deal of taste.

*Eight small medallions of the Planets, comprising the Sun, Moon, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Price 1s. 3d. each plain, 2s. 6d. coloured. Ackermann.*

These eight beautiful decorative prints are part of a series which comprises all the planets. They are designed in a very picturesque taste, and engraved in a very soft and delicate, though sufficiently forcible style.

The same publisher has advertised proposals for publishing by subscription a *whole length portrait of Sir Nathaniel Dance, commander of the Earl Camden. Painted, and to be engraved, by J. R. Smith, and the Prints to be delivered to the Subscribers in the course of the present month. Price, to Subscribers, plain 1l. 1s. in colours 2l. 2s.*

The portrait is painted in a spirited and characteristic style, and we have no doubt but the engraving will be worthy of the artist.

Since the death of that most eccentric character, and excellent painter, George Morland, Mr. James Ward, who married his sister, has taken a cast of his face, from the mask of which he means to compose and publish a bust of his head; and though the lower part of Morland's face was bloated by intemperance, the upper part retained its original marking, and from the shape of the bones, and marking of the forehead, &c. in a degree reminds us of some of the portraits of Cromwell.

The magistrates of the county of Middlesex have come to the determination of building a handsome bridge over the river at Brentford, and have advertised rewards for the three best plans and elevations, to be sent into Hicks's Hall, on or before the 6th day of this month. The first prize to have 20l.; the second, 15l.; the third, 10l.; the plans to remain the property of the magistrates.

To be published by subscription, in one volume octavo, price 12s.; or, in quarto, 1l. 4s. an *Excursion through the Principal Parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, by the late Edward Dayes, artist; with Illustrative Sketches of the Road between London and Dove Dale, by E. W. Brayley, embellished with engravings.*

The professional talents of the late Mr. Dayes were well known to the public by his



his numerous productions exhibited at the Royal Academy. The materials for the above work he had completely arranged for publication a short time before the sudden and melancholy termination of his life. *It is now publishing solely for the advantage of his widow*; and we are told, and hope, that, from the indisputable merit of the artist, and the benevolent purpose of the publication, it is likely to be honoured with a very respectable and numerous list of subscribers.

*Superb Swords presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, in Reward of British Valour; designed and executing by Mr. Richard Seed, Lancaster Court, Strand.*

The ornamental part of the hilt of these

swords represents NATIONAL UNION, figured by the Roman falces, which produces HERCULEAN EFFORTS, of which the club of Hercules is emblematic; these, aided by WISDOM, denoted by the serpent, lead to VICTORY, which is implied by the skin of the Nemean lion, the proudest of that hero's trophies: the wreath of laurel denotes that rewards await the brave, who, like Captains Dance\*, Timins, and others, shall successfully wield their swords in the cause of their country—in defence of British security, independence, and honour.

\* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. 18, p. 160-2.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

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•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE six Rolls of Papiri, presented to the PRINCE OF WALES by the King of Naples, are arrived in London; and, under the immediate auspices of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, will be given to the world with all convenient speed. In the year 1800, his Royal Highness directed the Rev. JOHN HAYTER, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, to go to Italy, and with a suitable provision, to exert himself on the spot, under the permission of the King of Naples, to unroll and transcribe the Papiri. Mr. Hayter addressed a letter to the Prince at the outset of his mission, in 1800, an extract from which will be interesting to our readers. "The number of the manuscripts saved from Herculaneum and Pompeii, is said to be about 500; but if I am rightly informed by those whose official situation must give them a competent knowledge of the subject, your Royal Highness, by facilitating the developement of these volumes, will probably be the means of further excavation, and of rescuing from their interment an infinite quantity of others. About thirty years ago, his Sicilian Majesty ordered the developement, the transcription, and the printing of those volumes which had then been saved, to be undertaken. This operation was accordingly begun, and has never been discontinued till the late invasion of the French. But its mode, however excellent, was extremely slow; it has been performed by a single person, with a single frame only, under the direction of the Marquis del Vasto, Chamberlain to the King, and President of the Royal Academy. The frame consists of several taper and oblong pieces of wood, with parallel threads of silk, that run on each side, the length of each piece; when the frame is laid on any volume, each piece of wood must be fixed precisely over each line of the page, while the respective threads, being worked beneath each line, and assisted by the corresponding piece of wood above, raise the line upwards, and disclose the characters to view. The operation seems ingenious, and well adapted to the purpose; it was, I believe, invented by a Capuchin, at Naples.—The fruits of it are said to be two publications only, one on Music, by the celebrated Philodemus, who was a contemporary of Cicero; and the other on

Cookery. The first is in his Majesty's library, at the Queen's palace. Through the obliging politeness of Mr. Barnard, the King's librarian, I have had the advantage of perusing it. Indeed, I hope your Royal Highness will not disapprove my acknowledging in this place the very warm and respectful interest which both this gentleman and the Right Honourable the President of the Royal Society have expressed for the furtherance of your Royal Highness's great and good design. Meanwhile, by this specimen of Philodemus I am convinced that, if the frames should be multiplied to the proposed extent, several pages of thirty different manuscripts might be disclosed and transcribed within the space of one week. But the very period at which the manuscripts were buried, serves to point out to your Royal Highness that you may expect the recovery of either the whole, or at least parts, of the best writers of antiquity, hitherto deemed irrecoverable. All of these, in truth, had written before that period, if we except Tacitus, whose inestimable works were unfortunately not composed till twenty years afterwards, during the reign of Trajan. Nor can it be imagined for a moment, that among five or six hundred manuscripts, already excavated, and especially from the numberless ones which further excavations may supply, lost at such a period in two of the most capital cities, in the richest, most frequented, and most learned province of Italy, each of them an established seat of the arts and sciences, each of them the resort of the most distinguished Romans, not any part of those illustrious authors should be discovered. But the manuscript of Philodemus itself makes the reverie of such an idea appear much more probable. To the moderns who have

'Untwisted all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony.'

his Treatise on Music cannot indeed be supposed to communicate much information; yet the subject is scientific, and scientifically treated. The author himself, too, was one of the most eminent men in his time for wit, learning, and philosophy. But in the rest of the arts and sciences, in history, in poetry, the discovery of any lost writer, either in whole or in part, would be deemed a most valuable

ble acquisition and treasure, and form a new æra in literature. It is extremely fortunate that the characters of these manuscripts, whether they should be Greek or Latin, must be very obvious and legible. Before the year of our Lord 79, and some time after it, the Majusculæ or Unciales Litteræ, capital letters, were solely used. A page, therefore, in one of these manuscripts, would present to your Royal Highness an exact image of some mutilated inscription in those languages on an ancient column, statue, or sepulchre. There cannot remain a doubt, even omitting the assurances from men of official situation to that effect, that your Royal Highness's superintendant will receive every possible assistance from the Marquis del Vasto; and in that case it seems improbable that the object of this mission can be altogether fruitless. With such a termination of it, however, your Royal Highness, by having proposed to concur with his Sicilian Majesty in the quicker and more effectual development, transcription, and publication of these manuscripts, will reap the satisfaction of having made a most princely attempt in behalf of knowledge and literature, on an occasion where their interests might be affected most materially, and in a manner of which no annals have afforded, or can hereafter afford, an example. Your very interposition will be your glory: your want of success will only make the learned world feel with gratitude what you would have done." The interposition of the Prince of Wales has had the happy effect of reviving the drooping spirits of the Italian Literati, and the consequence has been, that the business of unrolling and transcribing the manuscripts now proceeds with the most promising success. In forty-six years not more than eighteen rolls had been developed before the interference of his Royal Highness, but under his encouragement ninety have been recovered in two years! Several of these will be published, in the first instance, at Naples; and afterwards in this country, under the sanction of his Royal Highness, by Mr. PHILLIPS, who will also have the honour of publishing the six original Rolls which have already arrived at Carleton House.

Miss TEMPLE, whose elegant poetical productions have long commanded the admiration of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has a volume of Original Poetry in the press, which will make its appearance at Christmas.

Mr. PRATT's Harvest-Home, having been honoured by the particular favour of the PRINCE of WALES, will be dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness, and will appear early in December.

There is in the press, and will be published in December, a Clinical History of Diseases, deduced entirely from personal Observation and practical Experience. Part I. being (1st.) A Clinical History of the Acute Rheumatism; and, (2d.) A Clinical History of the Nodosity of the Joints, by J. HAYGARTH, M.D. F.R.S.

Mr. GOLDSON, of Portsmouth, has made several experiments to ascertain the effect of vaccination in the hand, and has uniformly produced a vesicle distinctly different from that, from the same matter in the arm, having every resemblance, both in respect to size and the peculiar blue tint, to that which takes place in the casual disease. The result of these experiments, with further facts and observations on small pox subsequent to vaccination, will be sent to the press in a few days.

A new æconomical Lamp, applicable to domestic purposes, and which possesses the valuable property of effecting the perfect combustion of common lamp-oil, of half the price of spermaceti oil, so as to yield a chearful, durable, and steady light, without producing the least smoke or smell; will shortly be laid before the public.

A spirited literary undertaking is about to be commenced on a very extensive scale, under the title of Select Modern Classics. This work, which is intended to form a complete collection of the most distinguished productions of French, German, Italian, and other foreign writers, will be embellished with numerous engravings, and printed in a style of elegance similar to Sharpe's British Classics. The translations contained in this collection will be entirely new, and the works of each writer will be accompanied with a biographical memoir and explanatory notes. This selection will appear in periodical numbers, commencing with Zimmermann's celebrated work on Solitude, which will occupy two volumes. Singular as it may appear, this is the first English translation of that popular performance, that has ever been attempted from the language in which it was originally written.

Dr. MILLER's long expected History of Doncaster and its neighbouring towns, with anecdotes of eminent men, will appear early next month.

Mr. ORFATO,



Mr. ORPATO, teacher of military bands, has a poem on the Principles of Moral Philosophy, in blank verse, which is likely soon to be published, and in which there is considerable merit both poetical, argumentative, and of sentiment; and much originality.

Mr. PYE SMITH, of Homerton, has in the press a volume of Letters to the Rev. Thomas Belsham, on various important subjects of theological discussion, introduced or adverted to in that gentleman's sermon on the death of Dr. Priestley.

A romance, entitled *Gondez*; or, the Monk, from the prolific and versatile pen of Mr. W. H. IRELAND, author of the *Abbess*, *Rimualdo*, and other admired novels, is now in the press, and will make its appearance in a few days.

Mr. CHARLES FOTHERGILL is now engaged in collating and arranging the materials which he has for several years been collecting, for a Natural and Civil History of the County of York, and for an investigation of the History, Antiquities, Biography, Agriculture, &c. &c. of several parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. This important work is preparing for publication by subscription, in two volumes royal quarto. The plates are executed in a style of very superior excellence, and no pains or expence will be spared, in order to render this work acceptable to the literary and scientific world.

Biographical Sketches of the Norfolk Literati from the Time of Queen Elizabeth to the present Period are expected to be published, from the MS. of the late Mr. POTTER, the translator of *Eschylus*.

Mr. BARTLEY, the secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society, will speedily publish a Series of Letters on *Fine-woolled Spanish Sheep*, pointing out the superior advantages attending the introduction of that breed.

Mr. J. W. BOSWELL has invented a tallow lamp which regulates its supply by a spontaneous movement: speaking of one that he has used, he says, "It required no attendance whatsoever, but regulated its supply with precision; and afforded, likewise, an agreeable spectacle, having in its movements somewhat the air of those of an animal, from their exact relation to an evident object, and adapting themselves to all its changes." After three months experience, we are informed that it is very convenient for reading or writing by, keeps at nearly the same height, and of the same degree of intensity, and it yields the greatest degree of light, at the smallest cost, in proportion

of any invention yet made public, which is applicable to domestic purposes.

JOS. MASON COX, M. D. of Fishponds, near Bristol, has in the press a work entitled *Practical Observations on Insanity*, in which some suggestions are offered towards an improved mode of treating diseases of the mind, and some rules proposed which it is hoped may lead to a more humane and successful method of cure; to which are subjoined, *Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence as connected with Diseased Intellect*.

Mr. TWISS's Verbal Index to *Shakespeare's Plays* is printing by Mr. Bensley, and will be published as early as possible after Christmas.—Subscriptions continue to be received by the principal booksellers.

Dr. BARTON SMITH has published *Elements of the Science of Botany*, according to the system of *Linnaeus*, but with some modifications. In this work the examples are chiefly confined to the plants of North America.

Dr. LINDE, director of the Lyceum of Warsaw, has been ten years employed in a Dictionary of the Slavonian language. It promises, we are informed, many precious documents and views altogether new to those who study the origin and formation of languages.

The Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, have just made their appearance. Among a variety of other things, they contain several essays on the cultivation of trees, and particularly peach-trees, from which the Americans draw the greater part of their ardent spirits; and on the means of obtaining plantations of peculiar trees, when the forests are cleared. This Society has presented a gold medal to COLONEL HUMPHREYS, for having imported from Spain a flock of sheep of the Merino breed, the first which have been seen in the United States.

Dr. SPARRMAN has published the fourth section of the second volume of his *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope*; containing an Account of his Voyage to New Zealand, Otaheite, and the Society Islands.

In conformity to a decree of the Minister of the Home Department in France, the Art of Swimming is, in future, to be taught in the lycæums and secondary schools.

MR. GRAINGER, director-general of the roads in the United States, has published a book of the great roads, from the frontiers of Nova Scotia to New Orleans, in which is seen the great attention that has been paid both by the supreme Government, and by the particular States, to im-

prove the means of internal communication, during the last few years.

M. KRAUSE, of Bareith, publishes a journal, entitled the *Friend of the Poor*, in which Count Rumford's plans and processes are fully detailed.

M. KNOBELSDORF has presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, since his return from the embassy at Constantinople, 12 volumes of Persian manuscripts, which he collected during his residence in the East. This present comprehends. 1. The great history of the East, by Mirkond, in 6 vols. 2. Select Histories. 3. A History of the Family Sefi, down to Schah Abbas. 4. The History of Nadir Schah: and 5. Two works of the celebrated poet Giami.

About a century ago, SOPHIA ELEONORA, of Stolberg, began a collection of funeral orations, which has been preserved and increased, till it now forms a treasure of great value, the catalogue of which, about to be published, forms of itself a large folio volume.

Counsellor D'OEFIELD has formed a collection of 68,000 geographical maps, which the King of Prussia has lately purchased for 20,000 florins.

The Court of Munich is particularly engaged in a system of education, in the territory which the Elector has acquired in Swabia. There will be three principal seminaries established, viz. at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. The professors will be chosen of all religions, and the doctrines of the three principal Christian churches will be taught there. Each of these seminaries will have two directors of instruction, of whom the one will be Catholic and the other Protestant. The superintendence will be entrusted to the director-general of instruction at Munich.

From a great variety of experiments and observations made on bees, and their operations, by M. FRANCOIS HUBER, of Geneva, he infers. 1. That the wax comes from the honey. 2. That honey is a food of the first necessity to the bees. 3. That flowers do not always contain honey; that the secretion is subject to the variations of the atmosphere. 4. That it is the saccharine part of the honey which enables the bees to produce wax. 5. That raw sugar yields more wax than honey, or refined sugar. 6. That the dust of the stamina does not contain the principles of wax. 7. That this dust is not the food of adult bees, and that they do not collect it for themselves: and 8. That the pollen affords the only aliment which is proper for their young, but that

this substance must undergo a peculiar elaboration, in the stomachs of the bees, to be converted into an aliment, which is always appropriated to their sex, their age, and their wants, since the best microscopes do not shew the particles of pollen, or their coverings, in the liquor prepared by the working bees.

GIOBERT has found that a white earth considered as pure alumine, and employed at Turin in the fabrication of porcelain, contains o. 8. of magnesia.

The Hydraulic ram of M. MONGOLIER has been constructed at Schaffhausen by Counsellor FISCHER, in a very ingenious manner. The machine is made in the form of a beautiful antique altar, nearly in the style of that of Esculapius, as represented in different engravings. A basin about six inches in depth, and from eighteen to twenty in diameter, receives the water, which enters into pipes that descend in a spiral form into the base of the altar. The water, by its weight, puts in motion a valve; a third of the water nearly escapes, but the rest, by the pressure of the valve, is forced into the receiver, and thence rises in very narrow pipes. As it ascends slowly, the resistance of the air makes no sensible impression, so that by means of this machine, which continually acts by itself, water may be conveyed from a lake or a river, to houses situated on a mountain. M. Fischer has conveyed water by it to a castle which stands at the height of several hundred feet above the level of the Rhine.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated naturalist, having arrived safe in Europe, the scientific world may expect to be shortly gratified with the result of his Travels in Lower Asia.

M. LEBEDEF, who till the present time has held the office of director of the theatre to the Great Mogul, has returned to Russia, where he has obtained permission to establish a printing-office with Indian characters. He purposes to procure translations of the best productions of French, German, and Russian literature, and to diffuse them through Indostan.

The proprietors "of the *Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung*,"—the General Journal of Literature, have announced prizes of twenty Frederics d'or, and an additional gratuity of twenty dollars per sheet, for the best Essay on the Progress of Theological Literature, from 1785 to 1800; 2. for the best Review of Works on Natural History; 3. for the best Review of Poetical works; 4. for the best Exposition of historical works, during the same period.

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The botanists sent by the king of Spain, to Peru, have received from the Minister of Justice of the Indies, 82 descriptions of precious plants, which the botanist DON JUAN TAFALLA transmitted to the president of Quito, to enrich the Flora of Peru and Chili, which those botanists are publishing, conformably to the orders of government. Among these have been found two new genera of the *Pentandria* and *Didynamia*, accompanied with drawings, and many new species of known genera. In this number is the red Cinchona, or coloured Quinquina, a very different genus from the red Quinquina of Peru and Santa Fé, of which no drawing or description before existed.

A number of silver medals of Marseilles have lately been found about a league and a half from Aix. They were discovered in a vineyard at the depth of three feet, in an earthen pot. There were about sixty of the same size, and bearing the same impression as is generally met with on the medals of Marseilles, the head of Diana, and a lion on the reverse; about 130 of a smaller kind divided into four compartments on the reverse, with the letters M. A. One only represents the head of Apollo crowned with laurel, and on the reverse an ox, with the word ΜΑΡΣΕΑ. This medal is extremely well struck. It is curious, and has never been described; being one of the very small number of the silver medals of Marseilles representing an ox instead of a lion.

The discovery of another new planet has been announced in Germany.

M. PROUST has found that a spirit may be extracted from the fruit of the carob-tree, which grows in great abundance in Spain, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and has hitherto been employed only for feeding cattle. After being properly fermented, he produced a pint of spirit for every five pounds of dry fruit. Though the liquor retains something of the smell of the fruit, the taste is not at all disagreeable, and he has made spirits from this material inferior in no respect to the liquors which are in general use.

M. SAGE informs us, that the colour, grain, and hardness of steel, may be given to copper, by the following process:—Take the copper in its metallic state, and melt it down with two parts of animal glass, and twelve of powdered charcoal; but it is necessary that the copper should present a large surface. This advantage is obtained by placing small pieces of that metal in layers, alternately with the

animal glass mixed with the powdered charcoal. The crucible must then be exposed to a brisk fire, to melt the animal glass; phosphorus is then formed, the greatest part of which burns, while the other combines with the copper, in which it is so enveloped, that it cannot disengage itself, though kept in fusion twenty minutes under the animal glass, which is not decomposed. The crucible being left to cool and broken, you find under the glass, which has passed to the state of red enamel, the phosphorated copper, under the form of a grey and shining button, which, upon being weighed, is found to have gained one twelfth by the operation. The phosphorated copper is much more easily melted than common copper, and it may be fused under powdered charcoal without losing any of its properties. The metal thus combined with phosphorus acquires the hardness, grain, and colour of steel, and, like, it is susceptible of the finest polish; it may be turned with ease, and is not changed by the air. M. Sage asserts that he has kept polished buttons of phosphorated copper in his laboratory fifteen years, during which time they have undergone no alteration. The red enamel formed in this process may be employed with advantage for porcelain and enamels, as its colour is not changed by fire.

Professor NYERUP, of Copenhagen, proposes to publish an Historical, Statistical, and Literary Description of the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century. The Danish chancery has granted him permission to search the archives; and the work is expected to prove highly interesting, not only to his countrymen, but likewise to foreigners.

The Berlin journals announce the speedy publication of a volume of Poems, by a young man named Gottlieb Hiller. His parents are labouring people, and being himself employed from his infancy in rustic labours, he had scarcely an opportunity of learning to read and write. His time has of late years been divided between making bricks in summer, and mats in winter. A few volumes of Wieland's Works, which he accidentally met with, first inspired him with a taste for poetry, which he is said to have cultivated with much success. He has published a specimen of his work, which possesses originality, and is not destitute of poetical merit. The celebrated Matthiesson has not disdained to perform the duty of editor of this collection.

Mr. JACOB MORELLI, a learned Italian,

lian, has published a work containing some very curious extracts from nearly one thousand Greek and Latin manuscripts, preserved, before the late war, in the library of St. Mark, at Venice. Among other articles which it contains is a more complete list than any hitherto known of the signatures of the prelates who attended the council of Nice; in which is the signature of a Bishop of Sodom, who calls himself Severus, and who signed with the other bishops of Arabia. The existence of ruins, less ancient than the remote period of Lot, in the lake Asphaltites, which ingulphed ancient Sodom, was before well known. This signature proves, that in the fourth century, the land, which had again covered part of the lake, actually bore a new Sodom. It must doubtless have perished, like the old one, in consequence of subterraneous fires, so common in that country, but in an age

when the events which there occurred were not collected by any historian.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR has lately published, at Paris, a Review of the Present State of Great Britain. In this work he pretends to prove that the Bank of England is actually in a state of bankruptcy, and that the Government must inevitably and speedily be overthrown. This, independent of every other consideration, he says, the progress of information and industry among the neighbouring nations is capable of effecting. France alone, by the flourishing condition she enjoys in consequence of the destruction of all privileges, is capable of producing this revolution. The motive which induced the Government to engage in the present war, he supposes to be, that they might more conveniently bring about a general bankruptcy.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.*

“An Act to repeal the several Duties under the Commissioners for managing the Duties upon stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain, and to grant new and additional Duties in lieu thereof. 43 Geo. 3, Cap. 98.” (Passed July 28, 1804.)

(Continued from Page 341, No. 121.)

### PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

**P**ROBATE of will or letters of administration for any estate in England, or for any testament, testamenter, or testamentative dative, or eik rent, to be expedited in any commissary court in Scotland, for any estate above the value of 20l. and under the value of 100l.—10s.

Of the value of 100l. and under 200l.—2l.

Two hundred, and under three hundred—5l.

Three hundred, and under four hundred and fifty—8l.

Four hundred and fifty, and under six hundred—11l.

Six hundred, and under eight hundred—15l.

Eight hundred and under one thousand—22l.

One thousand, and under one thousand five hundred—30l.

One thousand five hundred, and under two thousand—40l.

Two thousand, and under three thousand five hundred—50l.

Three thousand five hundred, and under five thousand—60l.

Five thousand, and under seven thousand five hundred—75l.

Seven thousand five hundred, and under ten thousand—90l.

Ten thousand, and under twelve thousand five hundred—110l.

Twelve thousand five hundred, and under fifteen thousand—135l.

Fifteen thousand, and under seventeen thousand five hundred—160l.

Seventeen thousand five hundred, and under twenty thousand—185l.

Twenty thousand, and under twenty-five thousand—210l.

Twenty-five thousand, and under thirty thousand—260l.

Thirty thousand, and under thirty-five thousand—310l.

Thirty-five thousand, and under forty thousand—360l.

Forty thousand, and under forty-five thousand—410l.

Forty,



Forty-five thousand, and under fifty thousand—460l.

Fifty thousand, and under sixty thousand—550l.

Sixty thousand, and under seventy thousand—650l.

Seventy thousand, and under eighty thousand—750l.

Eighty thousand, and under ninety thousand—850l.

Ninety thousand, and under one hundred thousand—950l.

One hundred thousand, and under one hundred and twenty-five thousand—1200l.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand, and under one hundred and fifty thousand—1400l.

One hundred and fifty thousand, and under one hundred and seventy-five thousand—1600l.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand, and under two hundred thousand—2000l.

Two hundred thousand, and under two hundred and fifty thousand—2500l.

Two hundred and fifty thousand, and under three hundred thousand—3000l.

Three hundred thousand, and under three hundred and fifty thousand—3500l.

Three hundred and fifty thousand, and under four hundred thousand—4000l.

Four hundred thousand, and under five hundred thousand—5000l.

Of or above the value of five hundred thousand—6000l.

*Exemptions.*—Probate or letters of administration of any common seaman, marine, or soldier, who shall be slain or die in the service

#### LEGACIES.

Legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, of the amount or value of twenty pounds or more, and also upon the clear residue of the personal estate of every person, whether testate or intestate, and who shall leave any personal estate of the clear value of one hundred pounds, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges, and specific and pecuniary legacies (if any) where any such legacy, or any residue shall be given, or shall pass to a brother or sister, or any descendant of a brother or sister, for every one hundred pounds of the value of any such legacy or residue, and so after the same rate for any greater or less sum, to be paid on the receipt for such legacy or residue—2l. 10s.

A brother or sister, of a father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value—4l.

A brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value—5l.

To or for the benefit of any person, in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than as above described, or any stranger in blood, for every one hundred pounds of the value—8l.

The duties on legacies, given or bequeathed by or derived from persons who died previous to April 27, 1796, shall remain payable for two years, from October 10, 1804, any thing in the Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and after the expiration of the two years, whether the person shall have died previous to or since April 27, 1796, the above mentioned duties are to be paid, 44 Geo. 3, c. 98, s. 12.

#### GAME CERTIFICATES.

Certificate for the taking or destruction of game, yearly—3l. 3s.

— by any game keeper (being a menial servant)—1l. 1s.

#### CARDS AND DICE.

Playing Cards, for every pack, 2s. 6d.

Dice, for every pair, 1l.

#### HATS.

Hats not exceeding the value of four shillings—3d.

Exceeding four shillings, and not above seven shillings—6d.

Above seven shillings, and not exceeding twelve shillings—1s.

Exceeding twelve shillings, and not exceeding eighteen shillings—2s.

Exceeding eighteen shillings—3s.

#### PLATE.

Plate of gold, except gold watch cases, wrought in Great Britain, for every ounce thereof, and so in proportion—16s.

Plate of silver, wrought in Great Britain, for every ounce thereof, and so in proportion—1s. 3d.

*Exemptions*—Watch-cases, chains, necklace-beads, lockets, philligree work, shirt buckles or broaches, stamped medals, spouts to china, stone or earthen-ware tea pots, of silver, of any weight whatsoever. Tippings, swages, or mounts, not weighing ten penny-weights of silver each, and not being necks or collars for castors, cruetts, or glasses, appertaining to any sort of stands or frames; wares of silver not weighing five penny-weights of silver each; but this exemption not to include necks, collars, and tops for castors, cruetts, or glasses appertaining to any sort of stands or

or frames; buttons to be affixed to or set on any wearing apparel; solid silver buttons and solid studs, not having a bezelled edge soldered on; wrought seals; blank seals, bottle tickets, shoe clasps, patch boxes, salt spoons, salt ladles, tea-spoons, tea strainers, caddy ladles, buckles, and pieces of garnish, cabinets or knife-cases, or tea chests, or bridles, or stands or frames.

#### QUACK MEDICINES,

Which shall not exceed the price of one shilling—1½d.

Exceeding one shilling, and not two shillings and sixpence—3d.

Exceeding two shillings and sixpence, and not four shillings—6d.

Exceeding four shillings, and not ten shillings—1s.

Exceeding ten shillings, and not twenty shillings—2s.

Exceeding twenty shillings, and not thirty shillings—3s.

Exceeding thirty shillings, and not fifty shillings—10s.

Exceeding the price or value of fifty shillings—1l.

#### POST HORSES.

Horses hired by the mile or stage, to be used in travelling, per mile—1½d.

Where the distance shall not, at the time of hiring, be ascertained, for each day—1s. 9d.

#### STAGE COACHES.

Carriage, with two or more wheels, employed as a public stage coach, and which shall be licensed for carrying not more than four inside passengers, (children in lap excepted) for every mile such carriage shall travel—2d.

For carrying more than four, but not more than six inside passengers, for every mile—2½d.

For carrying more than six, but not more than eight inside passengers, for every mile—3½d.

For carrying more than eight, but not more than ten inside passengers, for every mile—4d.

For carrying more than ten inside passengers, for every mile—5d.

Every person licensed to keep any public stage coach, shall paint on the outside of each door, or on some other conspicuous part, in letters of two inches in length, and in a different colour from the ground "Licensed to carry not exceeding four, six, eight, ten," or more passengers, as the licence shall specify, and if any person shall make use of any carriage, without having the said words, or shall at any time carry more inside pas-

sengers than specified in the licence, and the words painted, such person shall forfeit 20l. 44 Geo. 38. c. 9. s. 13.

#### RACE HORSES

Entered to run, (over and above all other duties chargeable by this or any other act)—2l. 2s.

#### GENERAL CLAUSES.

Commissioners may exchange stamps spoiled upon satisfactory proof. 44 Geo. 3. c. 98. § 16.

No stamp duty to be charged on commissions in the yeomanry, cavalry, or volunteer infantry. § 17.

Nothing in this act shall extend to any proceedings *in forma pauperis*, nor any proceedings of any court martial on common soldiers, nor any proceedings before any commissioners of sewers, or in the court of Stanneries, nor any instruments which, by the Acts relating to the redemption of land tax, are exempted from stamp duties. § 18.

No promissory or other note for the payment to the bearer on demand, of any sum exceeding twenty pounds, except notes of the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank of Scotland, or the British Linen Company, to the bearer on demand, of the sum of one hundred pounds, shall be re-issued on any pretence whatever; but when paid shall be no longer transferable, but shall be forthwith cancelled, on penalty of 20l. § 19.

And no promissory or other note for the payment of money to any amount whatever to the bearer on demand, which may now be re-issued, and which shall bear date, or have been issued before or on the 10th of October, 1804, shall, on any pretence whatever, be re-issued after the 10th of October, 1805; but when paid, after the said 10th of October, 1805, shall be no longer transferable, but shall be forthwith cancelled, on penalty of 20l. § 20.

No newspaper shall be printed on any paper exceeding thirty-two inches in length and twenty-two inches in breadth; nor shall the commissioners stamp any paper of a larger size. § 21.

In any case where it shall appear to the commissioners upon oath or affirmation, that any instrument, matter, or thing whatsoever, (except bills of exchange, promissory or other notes, drafts, orders, or receipts,) required by law to be on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper hath been ingrossed, printed, or written on vellum, parchment, or paper, not duly stamped with a stamp of the value required, either by accident or inadvertency,



tency, or from urgent necessity or unavoidable circumstances, and without any wilful delay or intention in any party thereto, to evade the duties, and such instrument shall be brought to the commissioners to be stamped within twelve months after the execution thereof, it shall be lawful for such commissioners to remit the penalty, or any part thereof. But nothing herein shall extend, to prevent the commissioners from stamping any receipts allowed to be stamped, after the same shall have been written and signed, under the like circumstances, restrictions, and regulations, as such receipts may now be stamped; also, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to make all such allowances as are by any Acts now in force, directed to be made, and are not by this

Act, or the Schedule hereto, varied or repealed. § 24.

All fines created by this Act shall be recovered by such ways as any fine may be sued for by any law in force on the 10th of October, 1804, or by action or information, in any court of record at Westminster or in the court of exchequer in Scotland; and after the passing of this Act, all fines heretofore imposed by any Act relating to the duties, or this Act shall go to the contrary notwithstanding; but it shall be lawful for the commissioners in every case in which any part of any such fine, was by any such Act given to any informer, to give such part as they shall deem expedient, to any person who may inform or assist in the recovery. § 26.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Here shall soft Charity repair," a Duet, selected from the admired Ode written for the Leicester Infirmary, by Joseph Craddock, Esq. and set to Music by the late Dr. Boyce. 4s.

WE are pleased in having to announce that this duet, which has been so repeatedly performed at the ancient concert and oratorios, with the greatest and most deserved applause, is now offered to the public singly. By little vocal parties this charming composition will be deemed highly valuable. Its long acknowledged merits, in the points of attractive melody, and judicious combination, render our encomium unnecessary, and we have faith enough in the just taste of amateurs and professors to predict its extensive sale.

Numbers 10 and 11 of Overtures for the Piano-forte; Composed by T. Latour. Each 2s.

These compositions, in the first of which we find the well known air of "Tarry awhile with me, my love," and in the latter "Go George, I can't endure you," are written in that pleasant familiarity of style which cannot fail to attract the general ear; and as exercises for the young practitioner, we are enabled to recommend them in the most earnest terms. The passages lie well for the finger, and are in general well calculated to promote its power of execution.

Twelve Divertimentos, consisting of Marches, Allemands, Rondos, and Waltzes, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin; Composed and dedicated to Miss Eliza Wright, by J. W. Holden, Esq. Mus. Bac. Oxon. 7s. 6d.

We have perused this publication with considerable pleasure. The general style of the pieces is easy, yet masterly; and the amateur may be pleased while the rigid judge will not find any thing to offend his ear. Indeed Mr. Holden discovers talents that might aim at greater efforts than those now before us; and we hope in his next publication he will entitle himself to say "*Paulo majora canamus*."

"The Rose-Bud," a Ballad, as sung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens; Composed by J. F. Burrows. 1s.

Mr. Burrows, who we understand is a very young man, and to whose genius the public owes the words as well as the music of "The Rose Bud" has evinced, in the present effort, a degree of talent highly creditable to himself, both as a vocal composer and lyric poet; the verses are sentimental and correct, and the melody is chaste, smooth, and appropriate.

"The Snow-Drop." The words by Mr. T. Parsons; set to Music by James Field. 1s.

We much admire the characteristic simplicity

plicity with which this melody is conceived. Every bar is pleasing, and the whole possesses the merit of appearing to have been dictated by the subject and style of the poetry. We recommend this little song to the notice of those vocal practitioners who are desirous of producing much effect with little effort.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin (ad libitum); Composed and inscribed to Mrs. Burney by J. F. F. 7s. 6d.*

Mr. F. F. has evinced considerable taste and ingenuity in these sonatas. The movements are conceived in a free and florid style, and are opposed to each other with much judgment. As exercises for those who have already made some progress, we cannot but strongly recommend them. They will be found as improving as pleasing; and as worthy the attention of the refined as of the less cultivated ear.

*"The Infant of Pity," a Ballad Composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Campbell, by R. Light, jun. 1s.*

This ballad, the words of which are written by Miss Sarah Carter, of Scarborough, is pleasing, and expressive in its melody; and while it does credit to the fancy of the composer, bespeaks a degree of science rarely found in this slight species of composition.

*"Non Nobis Domine," a celebrated Canon, Composed by William Bird. 6d.*

This justly-admired canon, which has stood the test of more than two centuries, and now forms the vocal grace after every public dinner, is accurately published by Mr. Page of St. Paul's, in the convenient compass of a small card, that may be taken in the waistcoat pocket, without the least inaccommodation to the bearer.

*"Sweet is the Woodbine's fragrant Twine," a favourite Song; Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Dec. 1s.*

Sir John Stevenson has exhibited so much real taste and pleasingness of fancy in this vocal trifle, that we venture little in pre-faging its favourable reception with the lovers of easy, natural, and flowing melody. We must, however, notice the oversight of a false accent in the fifth bar of this song, where an emphasis is given to the article *the*, which should have been allotted to the adjective *ripe*, and which, while it destroys the metre of the poetry, debilitates and prevents the expression.

*"Turn to me, Love," a favourite Canonet, sung by Mrs. Phillips, at the Private Concerts in London. The words by Thomas Moore, Esq. Dedicated to Madame Bianchi, and composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Dec. 1s.*

This is a tender and affecting little ballad, the passages of which are conceived with much ease and sweetness. The sentiments of the words are justly given, and a close connection of idea is preserved throughout.

*"The Flower-Girl's Cry," Written by Miss Caroline Symmons, and the Music composed by Miss Harriet Hague. 1s.*

This infantile production (for the ages of the poetess and musician, added together, we are told, amount but to twenty-two years) greatly exceeds what we should have expected from two such young authoresses. The words are written with ease, and not without poetic spirit, while the music bespeaks more theoretical knowledge, and a better cultivated fancy, than, perhaps, we have ever witnessed in to juvenile an effort.

*"Ap-Shenkin," a new National Song for the Piano-forte. The Words and Music by J. Parry. 1s.*

The poetry and music of this little ballad are so far above mediocrity, as to induce us to hope that its sale will encourage Mr. Parry to future efforts of the same kind. The air is simple and familiar, and the words are at once national and loyal.

As lovers of "the concord of sweet sounds," we have witnessed with pleasure the gradual improvement of musical instruments, especially that of the piano-forte; and we have long been in the habit of attaching high credit to the names of Stoddart, Broadwood, Tomkison, Rolfe, and Clementi and Co. But since our last, the house of the latter has exhibited, in a new piano-forte, a proof of the possibility of producing from that species of instrument a power and melliflence of tone which we confess we never expected to find within its compass. The twang of the wire is completely subdued, and every key seems to actuate a bell rather than a string; while the effect throughout the whole scale is as sonorous as it is sweet, and as equal as rich and interesting. Its indisputable superiority over every other instrument of the kind seems to prove a new advance in the art of piano-forte making, and to form an æra in the history of musical instruments. This instrument, to which we allude, is vertical, uncommonly superb in its case, and has been purchased, by Dr. Busby, for 160 guineas.

REPORT



# REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,*

*From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November.*

RHEUMATISMUS .....	15
Catarrhus .....	11
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	7
Atthemia .....	18
Hypochondriasis .....	3
Diarrhœa .....	12
Dysenteria .....	1
Amenorrhœa .....	19
Menorrhagia .....	6
Ceucorrhœa .....	2
Hysteria .....	1
Epilepsia .....	5
Anasarca .....	8
Ascites .....	2
Paralifis .....	1
Cephalœa .....	3
Hæmorrhœis .....	4
Typhus .....	2
Scarlatina .....	3
Febricula .....	5
Morbi Cutanei .....	12
Morbi infantiles .....	18

The vulgar and common place diseases of rheumatism and catarrh have been the prevailing maladies of the last month. Upon these subjects nothing of any interest or importance can suggest itself to the mind of the Reporter in addition to what he has already remarked with regard either to their nature, their phenomena, or their cure.

A considerable number of instances of pulmonary consumption have occurred; but it should be observed, that most of these cases were not attended with any inflammatory or tubercular affection, but commenced their attack in advanced life, and arose simply from the extreme exhaustion and debility of superannuated lungs. The difficulty of breathing, pain, and oppressed circulation, will not, in such instances, justify any evacuation of blood. We cannot be too fearful and tender in deducting from the aged a portion, however small, of that fluid which is barely sufficient to support the vigour, or even vitality, of their enfeebled and declining frame.

A remarkable instance appeared but a short time since, in the practice of the Dispensary, which affords a fair example of the occurrence of what are described

by systematic authors as distinct diseases being apparently occasioned by one cause. The case alluded to was that of fever appearing in different forms in the different individuals of the same family. The father had slow nervous fever, or typhus; one of the children clearly marked scarlatina; another of the infants, a slight febrile indisposition, which had scarcely a claim to the title of genuine fever; while a third, after having most of the prefatory indications of febrile action, was abruptly relieved from them by a copious discharge of purulent matter from the *meatus-auditorius externus*. This succeeded to an excruciating pain on that side of the head from which the salutary and critical discharge took place.

One of the patients in the asthenic class, not from actual poverty, but from an hypochondriacal fear of its approach, denied himself, in order to indulge his propensity to accumulation, not merely the enjoyments, but likewise the wholesome comforts, and even the meager necessities of existence. He insulated himself from convivial and all social intercourse, that he might avoid the expences attending upon it; and refused what was essential to immediate sustenance, lest he might ultimately want the means of procuring it. He died, in fact, of an extreme debility and emaciation both of mind and body, from neither of them having been regularly provided with a sufficient quantity of its appropriate aliment. Temperance is mediocrity. In the proper sense, therefore, of the word, we may be intemperately abstemious as well as intemperately luxurious and self-indulgent. That degree of depravation which is unnatural or unreasonable, proves as invariably and much more expeditiously destructive than superfluous and superabundant gratification. It is possible by simple and almost innoxious means to relieve ourselves from the burden of excess; but it is not long possible to bear with impunity, or even without a fatal result, the inconveniences of a scanty and deficient supply. The vital flame requires a perpetual renovation of nutritious fuel.

The waste which is incessantly going on of internal strength, must be as incessantly compensated by reinforcement from without. There is no interior and independent spring of action and support. Sound does not exist in the *Æolian harp*, but is produced merely by the breeze that passes over it; in like manner, life is not an essential part or ingredient of the human body, but is every moment generated by the external powers that are continually acting upon its sensible and delicate organization. Take away the action of air in the former instance, and that of all extraneous stimuli in the latter, the harp will instantly become silent, and the body

cease to exhibit any symptom or expression of vitality.\*

November 24, 1804.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Russell-square.

\* These ideas, in order to be understood, require perhaps fuller illustration.

In a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which the writer is preparing for delivery early in the ensuing spring, he will endeavour to develop and expand those germs of thought which are scattered without due order in these miscellaneous, imperfect, and necessarily superficial, Reports.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BARRY Andrew, Vere street, Oxford street, upholsterer. (Dodd and West, Threadneedle street,  
Bender Robert, Holloway, merchant, partner with Andrew Syme, of Lisbon. (Berry, Wallbrook  
Burnard William, Manchester, fruiterer. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury  
Bowler John, Brompton, tanner. (Seymour, Margaret street, Cavendish square  
Brown Thomas, jun. Millend, Rickmansworth, tanner. (Gillman, 26 Bunhill row  
Buxton Alice, Manchester, machine maker. (Ellis, Currier street  
Brown George Bagshaw, Newport, Salop, plumber. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn  
Battersby Charles, Wapping High street, ship-chandler. (Ellis, Catharine court, Trinity square  
Birket John, Beccles, draper and tailor. (Robins, Gray's inn place  
Clare John, Jermyn street, victualler. (Morgan, Bedford row  
Collis Thomas Joseph, Clapham road, coachmaker  
Cole George, Woodbridge, butcher. (Robins, Gray's inn place  
Champion John, Edgbaston, wire maker. (Cave, Gray's inn  
Cooper Edward, Newark, Leicester. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn  
De Baune David, Great Winchester street, insurance broker. (Atcheson and Morgan, Austin friars  
Disting William, Plymouth, tallow chandler. (Ludlow and Richardson, Monument yard  
Eaton Ebenezer, Lamb street, Spitalfields, painter. (Williamson, Clifford's inn  
Gardner Henry, St. John's street, Clerkenwell, brewer, partner with William King. (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City road  
Gale Isaac, Basinghall street, factor. (Pullen, Fore street  
Hendrie Robert, Blodion street, Spitalfields, silk dyer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Fugh, Gray's inn square  
Hugman, Benjamin, Battersea fields, Surrey, tanner. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank street, Cornhill  
Hulton Joseph, Stockport, cotton spinner. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple  
Hawkefworth William, Strand, linen draper. (Reardon, Corbet court  
Haward Samuel, jun. Halfpenny grocer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Fugh, Gray's inn square  
Jeffrey Robert, William street, Blackfriars road, shopkeeper. (Reardon, Corbet court, Gracechurch street  
Jowett John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and PARRY, Temple  
Jephson George, Prescott, grocer. (Blackstock, Poultry  
Keup Law, Mile End, vintner. (Lamb, Bedford street, Bedford square  
Lewtas Matthew, jun. Liverpool, merchant, late partner with William Laurant, of Jamaica. (Leigh, Liverpool  
Mellenger John, Liffel hall, Kirkheaton, clothier. (Stott, Furnival's inn  
McDermott, Michael, Princes street, Westminster victualler. (Gleadow, Staple inn

Matthews Thomas, Bristol, bookseller. (Gabbell, Lincoln's inn  
Meecham John Randolph, Birmingham, scrivener. (Dolphin, Birmingham  
Newton James, Oldham, innkeeper. (Milne and PARRY, Temple  
Oliver Anthony, Kirklington, innholder. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn  
Orpwood Thomas, Fleet street, tailor. (Cannon, Leicester square  
Oldfield Thomas, Bolton le Moors, innkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings  
Packer William, Chamber's street, Goodman's fields, tailor. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square  
Piper James, Birmingham, innholder. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn  
Poole Joseph, Oldham, cotton spinner. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester  
Rowe Isaac, Mile End Green, mariner. (Dann, Broad street  
Roby Samuel and Edward Roby, Wood street, hosiery. (Daws, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
Rossiter Edward, Frouse Selwood, clothier. (James, Gray's inn  
Sutherland James, York street, Mary le bonne, painter. (Davison, Clement's inn  
Seddon George, Aldersgate street, surviving partner of Thomas Seddon, deceased, cabinet maker. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
Sizer John, Manningtree, shopkeeper. (Ambrose, of Milesey, Essex  
Symons Benjamin, Abraham, jun. Billiter lane, merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank street, Cornhill  
Sims Edward, Dursley, common brewer. (Wheatstone, Dursley  
Taylor James, Middle row, Holborn, cutler. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn  
Thorn on John, Leeds, innholder. (Batty, Chancery lane  
Taylor Edward, and James Taylor, Clapham, builders. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton Garden  
Vernon Thomas, Sedgley, ironmaster. (Wellington and Small, Temple  
Walmisley John, Coventry, carrier. (Woodcock and Twist, Coventry  
Williams Robert Twisden, parish of St. George, Middlesex. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell  
Webb John, Homerton, wine merchant. (Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple lane  
Willes James, and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel, distillers. (Parather, London street, Fenchurch street  
Williams Edmund, salford, timber merchant. (Edge, Inner Temple  
Wilton Joseph, Strand, umbrella maker. (Swan and Warrington, Fore street  
Wood Joseph, Audenishaw, cotton spinner. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester  
Walker William, Chancery lane, tailor. (Parker, Cuppage, Young, and Hughes, Essex street

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Appletan Henry and John, Fenchurch street, merchants, insurers, &c. November 24  
Anderson John, Church street, Borough, twine spinners. December 22  
Aldershan



- Alderson Christopher, Beccles, grocer, December 22  
 Alder Joseph, St. John street, Clerkenwell, December 15  
 Burwood William, Sun wharf, Wapping, and Green Bank, in the East, wharfinger and coal merchant, November 17  
 Barnes John, Bolton, and John Gardner, now of Over, cotton manufacturers, November 23  
 Bunting Jonathan, and Michael Cutler, Bedford street, woollen drapers, November 29  
 Bullen William, Plymouth dock, linen draper, November 27  
 Bech Richard, Gloucester, innkeeper, February 15, 1805  
 Bird Hawkins, Wine street, Bristol, tea dealer, December 1  
 Burton Page, Ratcliffe, builder, December 22  
 Barratt John, Worley, fur and manufactory, December 4  
 Brooks Thomas, Gainsborough, grocer, November 23  
 Bernecker Conrad, Birmingham, merchant, December 10  
 Blythe Thomas, Birmingham, factor, December 17, final  
 Burwood William, Sun wharf, Wapping, coal merchant, December 12  
 Christmas George, Carey street, livery stable keeper, November 27  
 Coombe William, Queen street, Cheap side, warehousman, Dec. 1  
 Cook William, Cannon street road, mariner, Dec. 8  
 Cuck William, Newport, Isle of Wight, perfumer, Dec. 15  
 Chance Thomas, Tottenham, coachmaker, Jan. 15, 1805  
 Curtis James, Oxford, wine merchants Dec. 15, final  
 Clark James, Hursledon, ship owner, Dec. 11, final  
 De Mendez Abraham, Pavement, Moorfields, merchant, Dec. 4  
 Donne William John, Liverpool, merchant, linen draper, Nov. 23  
 Douel Henry, Golden leg court, Cheap side, hosier, Jan. 15, 1805  
 Dorset George, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Tilton, New Bond street, bankers, Dec. 18  
 Dixon Charles, Fenchurch street, brush maker, Dec. 18, final  
 Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New street, Fleet street, jeweller, Nov. 17  
 Edwards Richard, Morgan's lane, Tonley street, brandy merchant Dec. 15  
 Etches James, Daventry, (firm, Etches and Poole) December 4  
 Easterby and M<sup>r</sup> Farlane, Canada wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, December 1  
 Enfor John, Sherborne, spirit dealer, December 22  
 Enchmarch Thomas, and Thomas Ezekiah Ruth, George street, Minoros, merchants, December 15  
 Evans Henry, Caine clothier, December 12  
 Forbes John, and Robert Tomkins, Lad lane, warehousemen, November 13  
 Furber John, and Thomas Warrington, Warnford court, separate estate of Furber, December 1  
 Field William, Old Swan stairs, merchant, (partner with George Field and with Charles Field) December 15  
 Field George, Old Swan stairs, merchant, (partner with William and Charles Field) December 15  
 Fletcher Benjamin, Liverpool, druggist, December 14  
 Gaiton Edward, Ilford, innkeeper, December 4  
 Gadden James, Bishopgate street, cheesemonger, December 15  
 Gage Andrew, and John Lee, Bishopgate street, wine merchants, separate estate of each, December 1  
 Green Charles, and Samuel Marlaud, Hearson Norris, cotton spinners, December 5  
 Hosen Isaac, Emanuel Blentz, George Losh, John Dietrich Lush, and William Losh, Newcastle, factors, November 20  
 Hazell William, Ramberg, mealman, November 16  
 Howard John, Tutton, cotton manufacturer, November 20  
 Hanford Mary, and Susannah Leonard, Dover street, milliners, December 4  
 Hindley Thomas, and Samuel Cooling, Manchester, callico manufacturers, November 16  
 Hitchen William, Hatherston, corn dealer, November 29  
 Hitchen Abraham, Walgerton, miller and cheese factor, November 29  
 Hardy William Gloucester, linen draper, November 30  
 Hindley Richard, and William Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers, separate estate of Wakefield, December 14, and separate estate of Hindley, December 13  
 Holloway Daniel, Aylesbury, innholder, December 8, final  
 Hill Charles, Charing cross, silversmith, December 15  
 Jones James, Kingston, Hull, grocer, December 22  
 Jeffs William, Strand, haberdasher, December 22  
 James Laucelot, Middle row, Holborn, linen draper, December 1  
 Johnston John, and Joseph Cullingworth, Leeds, joiners, December 3  
 Jarrett, Thomas Everham, innholder, December 4, final  
 Johnston William Glyn, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, December 15  
 King Robert Fred. Eagle, Little Clifton lodge, dealer, November 16  
 King William, Shaftesbury, mercer, deceased, November 20  
 King Samuel, Gloucester, shopkeeper, November 30  
 Knowles William, Aneatley lane, Whalley, cotton manufacturer, December 6  
 Lumdon George, Newcastle upon Tyne, joiner, November 29  
 Losh George and William, and John Diederick Lubben, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants, November 16  
 Lee Joseph, Church street, Lambeth, mariner, December 22  
 Louddale John, Croxdale mills, paper manufacturer, surviving partner of John Louddale, sen. December 1  
 Lowe Ralph, Kinderton, miller, November 30  
 Lumdon George, Newcastle on Tyne, joiner, December 17  
 Mariden Reuben, St. John street, upholsterer, November 17  
 M<sup>r</sup> Kenzee John, Old City chambers, merchant, co-partner with John King, December 1  
 Marfden John, and John Haywood, Marfden, cotton spinners, December 6  
 Manning James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Borman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehousman, December 1, and separate estate of Borman, December 11, and separate estate of Heavyside, December 11  
 Margetson James, Church court, Clement's lane, merchant, December 15, final  
 Malinton George, and Josiah Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers, December 14  
 Marth Abulom, Aldgate, jeweller, December 15  
 Noble James, Princes street, Westminster, stable keeper, December 1  
 Pheasant Edward, Grantham, dealer in feed and corn, December 22  
 Parkes John, Bolton, iron founder, November 23  
 Plunck Peter, Long Acre, renner, November 20  
 Potter William, Bath, upholsterer, November 27  
 Paley Richard, Leeds, soap boiler, December 24  
 Richardson Peter, Wakenfield, woolshopier, November 29  
 Rider Thomas, Popham lane, Southampton, innholder, December 11  
 Radcliffe Neddy, Oldham, cotton spinner, December 7  
 Richards John, Holborn, hosier, December 29  
 Sandbach William, Northwick, shopkeeper, November 19  
 Strickland Thomas, and Swinton Colthurst Holland, Liverpool, merchants, December 13  
 Sheriff James, Hatton Garden, merchant, December 1  
 Stead William, formerly of Tower hill, and late of Mortimer street, merchant, December 4  
 Sanderion James, St. James's street, goldsmith, &c. December 15  
 Stone George, Gosport, shoemaker, November 27  
 Sale Jonathan Rylands, and James, Jun. Liverpool, coal merchants, December 5  
 Sturrock James, Abingdon street, Westminster, late master of the Pursuit West Indianman, December 4  
 Stavelly Richard, Fenchurch street, druggist, December 22, final  
 Skill John, Strand, oilman, December 11  
 Savory Thomas, Sculthorpe, miller, December 13  
 Thompson William, Birmingham, bone mason, November 6  
 Thomas Thomas, Screatham street, Bloomsbury, jeweller, December 1  
 Troyford Robert, Manchester, merchant, December 13, final  
 Wheeler Joseph, Blackheath, miller, November 20  
 Whitehouse Sarah, Tamworth, mercer, December 6  
 Wilson John Belver, George street, Queen Anne street, Mary le bonne, pawnbroker, December 1, final  
 Watling Edmund Utting, Looking, second officer of the Glatton East Indianman, December 4  
 Wilson George and Edward Fiddle, Fenchurch street, wine and brandy merchants, December 1  
 Wild James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames street, joint estate and separate estate of Watts and of Boddy, December 4  
 Wedgewood Ralph, Burslem, potter, November 30  
 Wicks William, Middle row, Holborn, haberdasher, December 1  
 Weber William, Fore street, linen draper, December 1, final  
 Wotton Charles, Bath, milliner, December 11, final  
 Wigful Thomas, King's Lynn, iron founder, December 12  
 Watkins Richard Rowley, Strand, haberdasher, December 15  
 Yeomans James, Tamworth, miller, October 19

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In November, 1804.

### FRANCE.

THE principal events of this month are either, the immediate acts of the French government, or are such as fall most naturally within the recital of its conduct. Of these events, the most extraordinary in its political character, and probably the most important in its results, is the violence offered by the French government, to the person of Sir George Rumbold, the English Ambassador to the Circle of Lower Saxony. On the 25th of October, about two o'clock in the morning, a body of French hussars, about 250 in number, secretly crossed the Elbe, and surrounded the house of the English Minister, which was situated in a country place called the Grindel, in the vicinity of Hamburg, and on its territory. The person of Sir George Rumbold, and all his papers, were seized by this military party, put into a carriage, and conveyed to Paris. Much as the city of Hamburg has been accustomed to the insults and depredations of France, her Senate and citizens felt the most lively shock of surprise and sorrow at this event. The Senate addressed a note to the foreign ministers, residing at Hamburg, making the feeble attempt to quiet their just apprehensions. They dispatched a remonstrance to the King of Prussia, claiming his protection, as director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, the neutrality of which was violated in this unexampled manner.

The intelligence of this outrage was received in this country with great emotion. Most men who had reflected upon the character of the person who governs the French nation, were prepared for acts even more desperate than this, as the passions and interests of that individual might call them forth. They had been accustomed to see success almost uniformly attending upon his master piece of policy—that of overawing other nations by a studied display, not only of his power, but also of his caprice. The present experiment, however, had novelty in it. The insult was a direct one to Prussia—to that court which had not only heaped favours on France, but to whom the present ruler of France is indebted for his seat on a throne. There was, indeed, no occasion or pretence in this position of France and Prussia, for speculation to entertain. The question was, respecting the real character of that policy in the

court of Prussia which has been coupled with the hardest names. Here was some opportunity of discovering, whether Prussia was the fool of France; or if the ruler of France was not rather the fool of Prussia, in a degree he did not suspect. The King of Prussia is not dependent on France; and actually has the fate of her newly made Emperor in his hands. He had now to shew, whether he understood this, or was in truth the dupe of Bonaparte's gasconades.

Our ministers, with more than their usual success, availed themselves of this state of things. By their order, Mr. Jackson, the English resident at the court Berlin, presented a note to the Prussian government, written with great force and propriety, setting forth the peculiar interests of the Prussian monarch in the question, and claiming of his Majesty an entire declaration of his sentiments on this extraordinary event.

The King of Prussia no doubt deceived the herd of politicians. In what terms he expressed himself to the French government, we know not; but a great council was held at Potsdam the day after the English resident had presented the note of his government; and as soon after as a courier could reach Paris, Sir George Rumbold was released, and sent by the French government to England.

It appears that the King of Prussia had not only insisted on the release of Sir George Rumbold, but had insisted also that this act should be exposed to the world as the result of his interference. The *Moniteur* announced the liberation of the English minister in the following manner—

“Mr. Rumbold, English agent at Hamburg, arrested within cannon shot of the advanced post of the French army of Hanover, and carried to Paris, has been liberated, *through the protection of the KING OF PRUSSIA*, and sent to England. If the proceedings against this worthy associate of Drake, Spencer Smith, and Taylor, had been completed, they would have furnished instances as remarkable as those of his accomplices.”

It is not easy to imagine, that the *Moniteur* would have gratuitously acknowledged the interference of his Prussian Majesty, which, more than any other probable humiliation, must mortify its master's pride; and there is something singularly



larly barren and reluctant in the style of the *Moniteur's* explanation of the release of Sir George Rumbold. With these views of this transaction, we consider it as by far the most important that has happened since Europe fell into her present state of degradation. The power of Bonaparte, if not shaken to the foundation, has had a breach made into it, which proves that which seems to have been forgotten—that it is not made of indestructible materials.

With respect to the pretext on which the French government seized upon Sir George Rumbold's person and papers, that may be gathered from the order, on the authority of which the French soldiers performed that unusual duty. This was no other than a letter from the French *minister of general police*, to the commander in chief of the French army of Hanover. The letter is dated, Paris, the 30th of September, and states, that the minister of police has "material proofs that the English agent Rumbold, at Hamburg, follows the same system of *espionage*, and of machinations, which have already excited the indignation of Europe against Drake and Spencer Smith—that the circular letter of Lord Hawkesbury on the subject of Drake proves that the British government has dared to avow and reduce to a system, a train of conspiracies, on the part of its ministers accredited to the courts of allied neutral powers—that such ministers are thus constituted conspirators, and put out of the law common to civilized nations." Then follows the order to seize Sir George Rumbold, and to make sure of the papers which may be found in his house.

We have here features of an extraordinary kind, in the conduct of one power towards another. *A minister of police* issues his orders to a general commanding an army, to seize and deliver over to him the person of an ambassador, on the charge of a most heinous crime, the charge resting for its whole proof and authority on the unsupported assertion of that police minister, the creature of his master, the known violator of the laws of God and man!

Much credit is not to be given to the German papers. We think it right, however, to state, that one of them asserts that, on the news of the arrest of Sir George Rumbold being received by the King of Prussia, his Majesty instantly dispatched a courier to overtake, if possible, General Knobelsdorf, whom he had sent to Paris as Ambassador Extraordinary, to assist at Bonaparte's coronation, com-

manding him to return, if overtaken by the courier; but if he should have reached Paris, then to remain in private, and not assume the character of ambassador without further instructions. His Prussian Majesty is also said to have assured the Senate of Hamburg, that effectual support should be afforded their city, and that he was resolved to maintain the security of the Circle of Lower Saxony.

The *Moniteur* has noticed our seizure of the Spanish frigates in terms that we must acknowledge to be mortifying, because they cannot be ascribed merely to the malignant temper of that paper towards this country. But we will not dwell on a subject that is painful to every Englishman, who, while he views with indignation the crimes of a perfidious enemy, feels his peace, his honour, and his happiness, lessened by the unmanly conduct of his own government in that unhappy transaction.

The French government has presented two notes, in answer to the strong representations of M. D'Oubril, the late Russian Minister at Paris. It was no easy task to answer the arguments of M. D'Oubril, and the French government has scarcely made the attempt. The last of the two notes was presented to Prince Czartorinsky, at St. Petersburg, by M. Rayneval, the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Russian Court. It affects to exhibit Bonaparte as acting with an almost excessive candour, moderation, and patience, towards Russia; and makes him assume an air of innocence and surprise in speaking of the present state of things between the two countries. It says, that he will always remember the beneficial consequences which the reconciliation between France and Russia produced in Europe; that he never could conceive the motives of the misunderstanding which for some months has interrupted that useful harmony; that he sees with regret, that the departure of the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* from Paris, which requires the departure also of the *Chargé d'Affaires* from St. Petersburg, seems to increase the alienation between the two states to the highest degree, while the difficulties which might have given rise to it are so little cleared up; and concludes with stating, that now and in future he is disposed to renew the ancient relations between the two countries. It is singular enough to find the following expression in this note—"He (Bonaparte) acknowledges that *mutual asperity* has often carried too far a disregard to decorum, in the disputes of

of the two countries." To pass by the injustice of charging the Emperor of Russia with a disregard to decorum in this dispute, it is a novelty to find the Court of St. Cloud in so modest a fit as to acknowledge any of its errors.

We may take this opportunity, as there is very scanty intelligence respecting the affairs of Russia that falls within this month, to say, that the Emperor Alexander is reinforcing his troops in the Mediterranean with all possible expedition, and has ordered preparations to be made for the reception and support of a large Russian force in the Adriatic. Fourteen thousand men are on the eve, it is said, of sailing from the Black Sea for the Mediterranean.

Here also we may speak of the Porte, which has shewn a decided alienation from France, and a profound deference to the wishes of Russia. Marshal Brune, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, had eagerly, but ineffectually, laboured to induce the Grand Seignor to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of the French; and had even thrown out considerable threats, in the case of his delaying to do so. He had also influenced the ministers of several other courts to urge the same subject with the Sultan, and to lay before him the dangerous consequences of his delaying to comply with the French Minister's demand. The reply of the Grand Seignor to the French Ambassador was—That, *in virtue of a stipulation between him and the Emperor of Russia, he was bound to consult Alexander on the subject.* It is true that he added, he should endeavour to maintain his neutrality, if there should be a war between France and Russia. But it is sufficiently evident, that this by no means counterbalances the preceding and unequivocal declaration; nor does it seem rash to conclude, that France and Bonaparte have much altered their position of late. It is also matter of curious speculation, and will be of great anxiety, for many weighty considerations, to endeavour to penetrate the many changes that will result from this unexpected relation between the Porte and Russia. In the mean time, Marshal Brune has demanded and received his passports. He is stated to have set forward on his return to France on the 12th of last month.

The coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, is now postponed till the 25th of December (*Christmas day*); and preparations are making to celebrate the coronation with circumstances of great

pomp. The Pope, who is to consecrate the self-made Emperor, betrayed extreme reluctance to perform that ceremony, till Cardinal Fesche (Bonaparte's uncle) observed to him, that *perhaps it might be agreeable to his Holiness to retire from the fatigues of his office.* This intimation produced the effect intended by the Cardinal—the Pope preferring a journey to Paris to a cloister; and his Holiness was to leave Rome on the 3d of this month. The Pope travels with a very splendid retinue, in which are the following persons of distinction—the Cardinals, Huttonelli, Borgia, de Pietro, and Caffelli; the Archbishops Bertazzoli and Menocchio; the Prelates, Gavotti, Majordam, and Altieri; the private Chamberlains, Testa, Caldinin, Mancurti, and Fontana; the private Chaplains, Frediana, Brasia, and Socroni; the Masters of the Ceremonies, Zucche and Fornice; the Commandants of the Body-Guard, the Duke of Braschi and Prince Altieri; the Intendant of the Journey, the Marchese Saccherie; the Secretaries, the Abbé Maure and Dr. Secker; and the Body-Physician and Body-Surgeon. His Holiness is escorted by a strong guard of French troops, and 250 French hussars have received orders to meet him on the frontiers of France. He travels in a carriage presented to him by Bonaparte, which was built by Simeon of Brussels, and cost 1500*l.* The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches, for the prosperous journey of his Holiness Pope Pius VII. on this occasion.

On the 20th of October, M. Champagny, Counsellor of State, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna, delivered his credentials to the Emperor of Germany, at Prague, where his Majesty then was, on the occasion of Bonaparte's acknowledging his Majesty hereditary Emperor of Austria. On the 22d of the same month, his Majesty personally stood sponsor for the son of M. Champagny, who was baptized with great pomp, by the Prince Archbishop of Prague, in presence of the high nobility of both sexes, the dignified clergy, the great officers of state, and a number of general officers. In the midst of these splendid follies, France seems to have forgotten that England is still unsubdued!

Two letters have been intercepted, written by M. Decrees, the French Minister of Marine: one addressed to M. Pichon, the French Minister to the United States; and the other to Jerome Bonaparte,



parte, dated respectively the 20th and 21st of April. The former forbids Pichon to supply Jerome any longer with money, and prohibits every officer commanding French ships to take on board "*the young person to whom Jerome has attached himself*," declaring the resolution of Bonaparte that she shall not come to France; or, if she should arrive contrary to his pleasure, to send her back to the United States. This letter also instructs the French Minister to use every argument and means to induce Jerome to depart with the first French ship for Europe, and expresses extreme anxiety on the subject of these instructions. The second letter is written with all the art of a wily statesman, addressing the hopes and ambition of a young man, though assuming an air of unreserved and even familiar confidence. Bonaparte is exhibited as owing nothing to his brothers, except as they associate themselves to his glory; he is represented as the sole architect of the glory the summit of which he has attained;—"he has no family (says M. Decrees) but the French people; and in proportion as I have seen him exalt his brothers who press round him, so I have seen him shew his coldness and aversion to those of his own blood, who push not forward in the career which his genius traces out for them." The splendid career is painted in strong colours, to tempt the weakness of human nature, while the reverse of obscurity and unavailing regret is introduced to terrify the young man. He is treated as a deserter from the service of his country in the time of danger. Bonaparte is represented as having partially disgraced a brother, who had already run a career of glory with him; and shuts out Jerome from all hope of being able to soften his fate hereafter, if he, who has done nothing for France, shall hesitate to return to her without delay, after having abandoned that unworthy connection he has formed. It remains to be seen, if he is so destitute of soul, as to abandon an innocent, virtuous, and lovely woman, for any threats or allurements. No doubt, neither one nor the other are resisted without constancy; nor are we sufficiently acquainted with the character of this young man, to predict the course he will pursue, of honour or shame, happiness or misery.

## HOLLAND.

The General of Brigade, Alexander Rousseau, sent a note, dated the 24th of *Brumaire* (the 15th of November), to the Lords of the Magistracy forming the government of the city of Rotterdam, stat-

ing, that he had received fresh orders from Bonaparte, relative to the extraordinary measures to be adopted against the commerce of England carried on with that country; and that he was charged to acquaint the merchants, that ships known to have come from England, or the captains of which shall declare on oath, that they come from English ports, shall be seized. The general adds, that his own moderation had induced him to exclude from this measure all colonial produce, and apply it only to prohibited merchandise; but that he had now received orders to seize the whole of the cargo of every ship in which English merchandise should be found, without any exception or modification. Yet such was the affection of his sovereign for the Batavian nation, that he had charged him (in his letter of the 21st of *Brumaire*—the 12th of November) to inform the trade, that he will not put this measure into execution till after the expiration of fourteen days, in order to give the merchants time to make the necessary dispositions for the arrival of the ships consigned to them from Embden, or neutral ports.

## GERMAN EMPIRE, AND THE NORTH.

M. De Klupfel, the Russian Minister at Ratisbon, has presented another note to the Diet, inviting them to the discussion of the violation of the Germanic territory, and calling for a decision involving the honour, safety, and existence, of the empire. Baron Hugel, the Austrian commissary, immediately set off for Vienna, to receive further instructions from his government.

The King of Sweden is making great exertions to augment his military and naval force. Swedish sailors in foreign service have been called home, and many that were in our service have obeyed the order.

## AMERICA.

A descendant of the illustrious Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, and original colonist of Pennsylvania, has lately presented a large sum of money to the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of his celebrated ancestor.

The Vice-President Burr has arrived at St. Simon's, in a vessel from Philadelphia, in perfect health. St. Simon is an island at the mouth of the Alabama River, in Georgia.

The treasury of the Havannah was lately robbed of dollars to a great amount.

There have been heavy storms in various parts of the United States. On the 9th

9th of October, fifteen vessels were lost at Bolton, during one of these storms.

#### WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

A Spanish ship from St. Thomas' lately brought accounts of a hurricane in the Windward Islands, of almost unexampled severity. Letters which have arrived since, confirm the unpleasing intelligence. It began on the 4th of September, and continued all that day, and the two following days. St. Kitt's appears to have suffered most; every vessel there being utterly lost, to the number, it is stated, of 120. At Antigua, 58 vessels, besides a packet, were cast away; at St. Bartholomew's, 50; St. Thomas', 44, of which five were English. The loss was chiefly of American vessels. The packet cast away at Antigua was the *Cumberland*. A letter has been received from a person on board, giving an affecting account of the situation of the ship during forty-eight hours of danger and anxiety. Happily, every person on board was saved. This packet was lying at anchor in the road of St. John's, waiting for the mail, when the hurricane commenced. So extensive was the mischief of this hurricane, that Captain Connel, of the brig *Agenor*, from Surinam and St. Thomas' to New York, stated, that he was three days in sailing through pieces of the wrecks.

We may here add the account brought by letters from Bombay, that, during a tremendous gale to the north of that place, several boats had been lost; and, among others, one from Baroach bound to Bombay, with a crew and passengers amounting to upwards of 100 persons, all of whom perished.

A letter has been received by the Admiralty from Capt. Conway Shipley, dated his Majesty's ship *Centaur*, off Guadaloupe, the 31st of July, giving an account of the boats of that ship cutting two French privateer schooners out of Basseterre roads. Lieutenants Sibley (who commanded), Outridge, Pearce, and Mr. Lloyd, midshipman, were the officers on this service, which was performed in the face of a heavy fire of grape shot and musketry from the batteries and troops on the beach. One of the privateers had sixty-five men on board, most of whom were killed by the *Centaur's* party, or drowned. Dessalines has been proclaimed *Emperor of Hayti*.

#### SPAIN.

The plague at Malaga has nearly subsided, but not till it had spread its ravages to other cities. Cadiz, Alicante, Alge-

siras, Carthagena, and Valencia, are said to be among those which have received the dreadful visitation. At Malaga, the galley-slaves were set at liberty, to attend the sick, for want of other attendants, and most of the slaves died. At Carthagena, all trade was suspended, the merchants and persons of property fled into the country, the port was totally shut, and no bills of health were granted. Entire families were carried off there, and in other cities. It is computed, that 30,000 persons have died of this epidemic disorder throughout Spain.

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Gibraltar has not escaped this dreadful calamity. The fever is said to have been introduced there by twenty Spaniards, who had fled from Malaga. Soon after their arrival, twelve of them died; and the proprietor of the premises they occupied, and his wife, quickly followed them. The disorder spread rapidly. For a week, the average of deaths was ninety per day; and one day the number amounted to 114. The Jews were the principal sufferers, for want of cleanliness and precaution. Large sums were offered to vessels by the wealthy inhabitants, to convey them away. Some got to the Barbary coast, and many others took to the living in craft on the water. A letter of the 27th of September says—"Every person you meet in the street seems under sentence of death." A cordon of troops was at first placed round the town, but the despair of the inhabitants was so great at being shut up to perish there, that it was withdrawn. The disorder at length reached the garrison. The total amount of deaths, up to the 18th of October, is stated to be as follows:

Military	453
Inhabitants	1575
Officers	16

—2044

The names of the principal persons who died have been published, but we cannot venture to transcribe the account, as we are unable to ascertain its accuracy.

The Spaniards reinforced their post at St. Roques; but no apprehension is entertained for the safety of the garrison.

It is reported that Mr. Frere, our ambassador at Madrid, received his passports on the 10th of this month.

A Spanish brig, from the Havannah, laden with cochineal, and 10,000*l.* in dollars, is detained by the *Maidstone* frigate, and brought into Plymouth; and a Spanish frigate, laden with quicksilver, from



from Cadiz bound to Rio de la Plata, is detained by the Medusa. Some Russian men of war are arrived at Portsmouth.

The meeting of Parliament has been twice further postponed; first, to the 3d of January, and now recently to the 15th of that month.

A domestic concern, in which the nation takes the most lively interest, distinguishes this month; we allude to an entire reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. There is much speculation on the question, how far political arrangements are dependent on this; but, at present, there is little known to the public, on which to rest an opinion. It is only certain that the Earl of Moira came from Scotland expressly to protect from misrepresentation, the principles on which his Royal Highness returned to the arms of his family.

It is with unmingled pleasure that we notice the success of the Prince of Wales' anxiety for the interest of letters, in the recovering the contents of the *papiri* found in the ruins of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*. Six volumes presented by the King of Naples to the Prince, are lately arrived in London. The business of unrolling and transcribing the *papiri*, has been exceedingly difficult and tedious. The patronage given to this important labour by the Prince, has greatly facilitated the work. In forty-six years, not more than eighteen rolls were developed, before the interference of his Royal Highness. Under his auspices, ninety have been recovered in two years, in Italy. Here the task will proceed much more rapidly, aided, as it will be, by the talents, the learning, and the arts of this country.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE present bridge at Brentford, is about to be taken down, and another of brick and stone is to be erected instead of it; the Justices of the county have advertised premiums for plans for the new structure; twenty guineas will be given for the best plan; fifteen for that which shall be adjudged the second in merit, and ten for the third in merit.

The inhabitants of Stanes having for many years experienced inconvenience from the loss of their public market, have petitioned the Lord of the Manor to revive it. The latter concurring in their wishes, offered to make it a free market. A meeting of the inhabitants was held, at which, it was resolved to open the market on the 23d of November, and to allow liberal premiums for nine successive market days, to the first three persons who should bring into, and sell at Stanes-market, certain quantities of corn, fowls, pigs, butter and eggs.

Government have determined to erect a new mint, on a scale of extent and magnificence worthy of the nation. It is understood that a plan has been adopted to erect a new edifice on the site of the present tobacco warehouses on Tower-hill, which occupy an area of six acres; and that all the apparatus for coining, belonging to Messrs. Bolton and Watt, being the most superb and best adapted to the purpose of any in Europe, is to be purchased and employed there.

It appears from the half-yearly report of "The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in the different Counties in England and Wales," that from

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the commencement of the Institution, the Society had afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2329 schools, containing 206,884 scholars, for whose use they had distributed 192,854 spelling-books, 44,517 testaments, and 6701 bibles; besides a sum of 4,121. 14s. 3d. granted for the payment of such teachers in those schools as required pecuniary reward. Sixty-four new schools have been established in the last half-year.

Among the improvements making in the Tower, the working gun-smiths' shops are to be removed from the vicinity of the magazine without the walls to a large building now erecting on the wharf, near Iron Gate. The old white tower formerly used as a prison, is converting into a depot for arms, and the Gothic windows of that building are to be considerably enlarged.

### MARRIED.

At St. George's Hanover-square, George Grenfell, esq. of Castle Baynard, to Miss C. Granville, of Stafford-row, Pimlico. — Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of the royal navy, to Miss Macnamara, daughter of John Macnamara, esq. of Baker-street.

William Legh, esq. to Miss Snowden, of Windsor.

At the Quakers' meeting house, Lombard-street, Mr. Paul Bevan, of Enfield, to Miss Capper, eldest daughter of Mr. Capper, of Gracechurch-street.

J. Mazzinghi, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Hodges, of Mill-bank.

William Robins, esq. of the General Post-office, to Miss Quarrell of Evesham, Worcestershire.

At Mary-le-bone, Jeremiah Smith, esq. of Beccles, to Miss Foulger, of Cavendish-street, Cavendish square.

William Wharton Rawlins, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, to Miss Margaret Bayford, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Bayford.

The Hon. H. Gardner, son of Admiral Lord Gardner, to Miss Cornwall, youngest daughter of the late John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon.

The Hon. Charles Butler Agar, brother to Lord viscount Clifden, to Miss Hunt, of Llandrock, in Cornwall.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Samuel Day, esq. of Stansted, Suffex, to Miss A. Felsted, of Dunmow, in the county of Essex.

F. Wetherhead, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss E. Warner, daughter of E. Warner, esq.

At Kensington, G. Battye, esq. to Miss G. Wynyard, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant General Wynyard.

His excellency Count St. Martin de Pont, many years ambassador from the King of Sardinia to the Court of London, to Lady Fleetwood, widow of the late Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman of the Catholic church, a dispensation having been previously obtained from the bishop of London.

At Stoke Newington, William Everett, esq. son of Thomas Everett, esq. M. P. for Ludgershall, to Miss Ellis, of Palatine-house, Stoke Newington, only daughter of the late Thomas Ellis, esq. of the same place.

DIED.

At Essex-place, Lambeth, J. Brocock, esq. of the Victualling-office.

At Greenford, the Rev. John Maule, rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, Mrs. Geledneki, wife of A. Geledneki, esq.

Aged 105 years, John Thomas, of Acton, by trade a farrier.

Aged 86, the Rev. William Ramsden, D. D. master of the Charter-house.

At her house, in Lower Seymour-street, the Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury.

Henry Tonge, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

At a private house, for the reception of lunatics, at Bethnal-green, Mr. Newton, formerly an eminent and skilful surgeon at Brighton. During the war between Russia and Sweden he was chosen by the Duke of Sudermannia as an assistant-surgeon on board his ship, and was in the heat of the engagement in the Gulf of Finland, at the time the late King of Sweden was near being taken prisoner by the Russians.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged 76, John Wynne, esq. a bencher of the Middle Temple, and brother of the Right Hon. Sir William Wynne, master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

At his apartments in the British Museum,

the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, one of the librarians of that noble institution, and late vicar of Endham in Kent, to which living he was presented by the Crown, on the 7th December, 1803, on the decease of the late Rev. John Pratt, as some small compensation for his very useful and laborious exertions in the cause of literature. He might truly be termed a pioneer of learning, for he not only compiled the immense catalogue, in 2 vols. folio, of the library of printed books in the British Museum, but also a very systematically arranged catalogue of all the manuscripts in that institution—besides an index to Shakespear, and indexes to the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, the Annual Register, &c. He probably had examined and perused more books than any man in Britain, and was always very ready to assist those who applied to him on literary subjects, as he could instantly point out the particular author, &c. where any topic of information might be found. He was modest and taciturn. His chief amusement, when out of the library, was walking in the Museum gardens. His loss will be almost irreparable at the British Museum, to which institution he had belonged nearly twenty years.

At his house in Beaumont-street, Thomas Mayer, esq. late of the city of York, a tender and affectionate husband and father, whose loss is much regretted by his friends.

At his lodgings in Mansfield-place, Kentish town, in his 67th year, Richard Heighway, esq. of Brachenwood-green, near King's Walden, Herefordshire, senior attorney of the Marshalsea Court, and formerly an officer in his Majesty's second troop of horse-guards. He was descended from a very respectable family, long resident at Pontisford, in Shropshire, and in 1763 married the youngest daughter of Sir Philip Hall, late an eminent distiller, in Whitechapel. He has left two sons: Richard, the elder, is rector of Marlborough, Wilts, and Samuel is in the royal navy.

At his house, in Upper Gower-street, of the repeated attacks of a paralytic disorder, aged 73, George Wilson, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in the High Court of Chancery. The chambers which he occupied in Symond's Inn had been successively tenanted, during the period of a century, by his father and grand-father, and he discharged the duties of his profession with hereditary reputation and integrity. He married a daughter of coheirs of John Cox, esq. of Fairseat, in Kent, by whom he had four children. Only one daughter survives him, who is married to Sir Hugh Inglis, bart.

Aged 14, at the house of his mother, in Lower Grosvenor-place, Mr. Herbert Foley, second son of the late Richard Foley, esq. one of the magistrates of the police. The superior talents and remarkable suavity of temper and manners which distinguished this youth, who



who was educating at Westminster-school, have rendered his early death a subject of peculiar distress to his family, and of very afflicting regret to all his acquaintance.

*Mr. Carter*, a celebrated composer of music, and author of many ballads, among which were "O Nanny will thou gang with me." "Tally ho," &c. *Mr. Carter* did not always meet with all the encouragement to which his musical talents might have entitled him; and as economy was not amongst the virtues which he cultivated most, he was often reduced to those straits and difficulties from which genius and talents can plead no exemption. In one of those scenes of embarrassment his means and resources having been exhausted, he ransacked the various species of composition he had by him, but finding that none nor all of them could produce a single guinea at the music-shops, he hit upon the following expedient for the immediate supply of his most pressing necessities. Being well acquainted with the character of *Handel's* manuscript, he procured an old skin of parchment, which he prepared for the purpose to which he meant to turn it, and, imitating as closely as he could the hand-writing, as well as the style and manner of the great Master, he produced in a short time a piece, which so well deceived a music-seller, that he did not hesitate to give twenty guineas for it, and the piece passes amongst many for the genuine production of *Handel* to this day.

*Major Lawrence Parsons*, of Pembroke-place, King's county, Ireland, late of the royal fuzileers, and brother to *Sir Lawrence Parsons*, member of parliament for that county.

*Lieutenant George Leckie* of the royal navy. He was observed walking in Marybone-fields, near the Jew's-harp, and shortly after, a waiter belonging to the house heard the report and saw the flash of a pistol, which induced him to run to the spot, where the unhappy man had fallen, with his brains literally blown out. From the initials marked in his hat, he was known by the waiter in the Spring-garden Coffee-house, where he had dined several days in succession, and always appeared very cheerful and generous. It was found that he lodged in Percy-street, Rathbone-place. He left on a table at his lodgings a paper with these words, "He who fears death is a coward." *Mr. Leckie* was introduced into the navy by *Sir Thomas B. Thompson*, and was serving under the command of that brave officer when his leg was shot off. He was aid-de-camp to *Sir Thomas* on board the *Leander* in the ever memorable battle of the Nile, and in the subsequent action between the *Leander* and the *Genereux*, in which engagement his gallantry was so conspicuous, that, upon the representation of his captain, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant by *Lord Nelson*, under whose command he was lately serving on board the *Victory* in the Mediterranean, which desirable situation he

was necessitated to relinquish only a few weeks since, on account of extreme ill health.

Aged 60, *Mr. Harrison*, who had for many years kept the White-horse cellar, in Piccadilly. He rose at his house, near Brompton, apparently in good health, and having given some directions to his servants, preparatory to his going to his office in town, he went into the garden, where in half an hour he was found dead.

*Mr. Sherwood*, partner in the house of Greenfield and Sherwood, corn-factors, Mark-lane. He had gone from his house to the New Corn and Seed Exchange, and about ten o'clock was transacting business when he fell down in a fit. A momentary confusion took place among the crowd of by-standers; but he was immediately carried home, and though every medical aid was expeditiously administered, the vital spark was found to be extinguished beyond the power of resuscitation. *Mr. Sherwood* was born at Fritton, in Norfolk. Few men were, perhaps, better prepared than himself to meet such a sudden and awful event. In business he was a man of the strictest integrity, in his friendships sincere and steady, in all his enjoyments temperate yet always delighted with social and domestic intercourse. To a strict morality he joined the faith and hopes of a sincere Christian, and by his conduct proved to the busy world, that the most active exertions in their temporal employments may always leave time and opportunity for the performance of all the important duties of religion.

In her 36th year, deeply lamented by all who knew her worth, *Mary* the wife of *Robert Smith*, esq. of Basinghall-street, and daughter of the late *James Bogle French*, esq. In an age too prone falsely to estimate female character, it is a source of honourable pride, to be enabled to point out, in the subject of this brief memoir, one, who to a conscientious discharge of every social and domestic duty, added a firm belief in the doctrines of the Christian faith, and a practical observance of its precepts. Her piety to God harmonized with her benevolence to her fellow-creatures; a benevolence not wasted in empty professions, or a round of idle ceremony, but manifested in kind offices, and in a charitable allowance for the failings of others. In her intercourse with the world, her conduct was marked with good sense, propriety and a strictness of temper that rendered her the object of general esteem and love. Unseduced by the allurements of a dissipated metropolis, she sought peace and happiness where alone a mind like hers could find them, in the bosom of her family. Their enjoyments were her's; their comforts the object and reward of all her care. Surrounded by friends who esteemed, a husband who loved, and children who revered her, she might in the ordinary course of nature, have looked forward to lengthened years, and have continued to participate in the happiness she conferred. But, alas! a gradual

gradual decay, overlooked by a mind less attentive to itself than to others, although too evident to the scrutinizing eye of affection, rendered abortive all the efforts of medical aid, and this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection expired, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. One of those children anxious to lend his feeble aid towards rescuing from oblivion a character so valuable to society, has thus attempted to pourtray virtues which few of her sex have equalled, none excelled. The grave is now closed over her! peace, love and reverence be with her memory!

At his house in Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, the facetious *Mr. Charles Bannister*, formerly for many years of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, but latterly of the Haymarket, and father of *Mr. John Bannister*, the celebrated comedian. He was once an admirable vocal performer, chiefly from the bounty of Nature, for he was very little indebted to art. He was a singular instance of timidity in public life, though a conspicuous ornament of all convivial circles; and he possessed such good sense and knowledge of the world, that he might have become a good comic actor, if his powers had not been restrained by this invincible timidity. Though so long engaged in theatrical life, whenever he performed, he used to walk behind the scenes during the intervals in great agitation. He was an admirable mimic of public performers, and expressed their peculiar manner without giving them a caricature excess.—His imitations of Foote were very exact, particularly in *Major Sturgeon*, which he used to exhibit with great spirit in the manner of the original. But notwithstanding all his efforts, he was unable to overcome his diffidence on the stage, and therefore seldom appeared, even in his best days, but in singing characters. Hardly any man was more ready at a *repartee*, and his *bon mots* were never marked with acrimony, but always with good humour in every sense of the word. This readiness in colloquial pleasantry rendered his company very agreeable in convivial society, and he was tempted by such society so much during life, that he forgot the warnings of prudence, otherwise he might have secured an ample provision for the vale of years, into which he descended through many embarrassments; but, to the honour of his son, it should be mentioned, that he always found a sure resource in filial affection, and he always spoke of the assistance which he derived from that affection with the utmost warmth of gratitude. A long attachment to society and the bottle impaired his constitution to such a degree, that of late years it was necessary to revive him with comfortable cordials before he could take dinner or preside at the festive board. His remains were interred in the family vault in St. Martin's church, and a numerous com-

pany of actors and friends testified their respect by attending them to the grave.

*Mr. Joseph Griffiths*, a respectable tradesman of Oxford-street. He had a house near Willan's Farm, in the New Road, Mary-le-bonne, where he was found dead. It appeared that he put a period to his life with a musket, the muzzle of which he had placed in his mouth, and discharged it by a string fastened to the trigger. He was between 50 and 60 years of age, much respected, and a member of the Mary-le-bonne Volunteers. No cause could be assigned for the rash act, and the coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of lunacy. His wife expired a few days afterwards; she had been for some time in a bad state of health, and her husband's melancholy end is supposed to have precipitated her dissolution.

At a miserable court on Saffron-hill, a beggar of the name of *James*, who for many years has asked charity about the streets, and who was known by the long hoary locks that hung over his shoulders. Being aware of his dissolution, he sent for his only issue, a sweep, at Pentonville, and on his arrival the father made dumb motions for the removal of a brick in the chimney, which being done, the son drew from a hole 104l. in gold and silver specie. This penurious mendicant was of respectable parents in Devonshire, and was in business in Exeter, which place he left in a state of insolvency in 1776, since which time he has begged in the London streets. So penurious was this old man, that on no account would he part with his day's production, and when his supply fell short, he would resist death by the soup which came from the bones he had picked up during his day's travels.

[Further particulars of *Brand Hollis, Esq.* whose death was mentioned at page 369.—The person of *Mr. Hollis* was fine and dignified; and must have been strikingly handsome in his youth. Much of this appearance he retained within very few months of his death; notwithstanding his long illness and very advanced age. His manners were those of a gentleman of the old school. He took no pleasure in country diversions. He enjoyed the peace of nature on his own grounds, which he had rendered additionally interesting, by giving to some fine firs and other trees the names of Washington, Jebb, Franklin, &c. Whether he had adopted this idea of planting commemorative trees, and thus rendering them dear and venerable, from one of the most beautiful and affecting passages in the "Jardins" of the Abbe de Lille, or from the natural tendency of a mind alive to friendship and patriotism, the writer of this article knows not; but he knows the fact from *Mr. Hollis* having mentioned it to him. A great source of amusement to *Mr. Brand Hollis*, was in his fine gems, marbles, bronzes, medals, pictures and books. He entertained high and just



just sentiments of his excellent predecessor, Mr. Thomas Hollis; the annals of whose life he published in 1780, in 2 vols. 4to. A durable monument it will be: it is enriched with fine engravings, of Milton, Sydney, and other great and excellent characters, from designs chiefly by Cipriani, who was held in merited respect and estimation by both the Mr. Hollis's; and of his engravings, it is sufficient farther to say, that they are by Bartolozzi. Mr. Brand Hollis re-published about the same time, with the above memoirs, the *Areopagetica* of Milton; and his other noble and perpetually useful work, the *Traſtate on Education*. He greatly esteemed the late Mr. Wakefield, that excellent scholar and most truly estimable man. He was a subscriber to his works, and upon his death presented 100l. to his widow: and there is the best authority for remarking that his manners to his domestics were uniformly kind and considerate. All of them he remembered in his will: to one he gave an annuity of 50l. to another of 30l. To others, legacies of 60l. 30l. He was buried, as he desired, privately, at Ingateſtone, where his father and mother were buried. He left a considerable annuity, by way of rent-charge, to his sister Miss Brand. To the library of the University of Glasgow, where he was educated, under the excellent Dr. Francis Hutchinson, whom he always greatly honoured and revered, he gave 100l. To the College of Cambridge, New England, he has given the same sum to improve their library. What has been stated as to the rental of his estate has been observed to be incorrect; and a misapprehension ought here to be obviated. The expression *with a view, &c.* has been interpreted, as the writer of the article never imagined it would, to import a condition in the design and request to Dr. Disny. It was only meant by that expression, and it was not suspected that it could be otherwise understood, that Mr. Hollis had chosen, in the disposal of his property, a friend whom he had reason to be persuaded would liberally and properly employ it for purposes beneficial to the community and to human society.]

[The Rev. Timothy Kenrick, whose untimely death we mentioned in a late Number, was born at Ruabon, in Denbighshire, June 26, 1759. He received his early education at the grammar-school, in Wrexham, and having made choice of the ministry among the Dissenters for his profession, was sent at the age of fifteen to the academy at Daventry, then superintended by the Rev. Dr. Ashworth, and soon after by the Rev. Mr. Robins. After he had completed his education at that seminary, he was thought qualified to undertake the office of one of the assistant-tutors, which he occupied, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Belsham, during five years, with great appro-

bation. In 1784, he accepted an invitation to Exeter, as one of the pastors of the two united congregations in that city, in which situation he succeeded the Rev. Micajah Towgood. His zeal for promoting the cause of rational religion led him, soon after his settlement there, to adopt a plan for the instruction of the younger part of his congregation in theological knowledge, which he pursued with great assiduity and success, and laid before the public in a Sermon, entitled "*An Enquiry into the best Method of Communicating Religious Knowledge to Young Men*," printed in 1788. The progress of enquiry having produced in his mind a change from the opinions in which he had been educated, to those maintained by the Unitarians, he thought it his duty openly to avow, and defend from the pulpit, the doctrines held by this class of Christians, regardless of the offence which he might and did give by this assertion of principle: but they who did not concur with him in opinion, were forced to respect the purity of his motives, and the integrity of his conduct. The disgraceful riots at Birmingham, in 1791, suggested to him a discourse, which he preached on the 5th of November, in that year, and published with the title of "*The Spirit of Persecutors exemplified, and the Conduct to be observed towards their Descendants*." This is written in a manly but moderate and truly liberal strain, calculated rather to allay, than to inflame, party animosity. Upon the institution of an Unitarian Society in the West of England, in 1792, Mr. Kenrick became a zealous member of it, drew up its rules, and compiled two sets of prayers, one for families, the other for individuals, upon its principles. He also preached a sermon before the society at Taunton, in 1793, which was published. The decline of various institutions for the education of Protestant Dissenters of the liberal class, induced him to adopt the scheme of setting on foot a new academical institution for that purpose at Exeter, which he opened at his own house, with the assistance of one colleague, in September, 1799. Subscriptions were raised for its support with increasing success, but it was merely in an infant state, when it was deprived of his able and active services by his death. This melancholy event took place on August 22, 1804, as he was walking in the fields, near Wrexham. He was seen suddenly to fall by a person who followed at a little distance, and he soon after expired, probably from an apoplectic seizure. Mr. Kenrick was a man highly respected by all who knew him, for the firmness and independence of his character, for strict integrity, generosity, and warm benevolence. He left a family of five children by his first wife. His second, who survives him, was the sister of the Rev. Thomas Belsham.]

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*  
*Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to inclose the waste grounds known by the appellation of Elingham Rig Common, and Shitlington Common, in the parish of Simonburn, in Northumberland. It is also intended to apply for an act for inclosing Tossion, or Heppell Common, in the parishes of Rothbury and Elsdon, in the same county.

*Married.*] Mr. Mark Bowman, chemist, of Durham, to Miss Hardcastle, of York.—Mr. Whitfield Burnett, surgeon, of North Shields, to Miss Mary Buddle, of Wall's End.

At Newcastle, Capt. John Worge, of the 17th dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Ellison, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ellison.—Captain William Charlton, of the royal navy, to Miss Davidson, only daughter of the late Thomas Davidson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Hindmarsh, to Miss H. Marshall.

*Died.*] At Gateshead, Durham, Mr. Cuthbert Adamson, 44 years a lieutenant in his majesty's navy.—Aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Capstick, curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew Auckland.

At Durham, aged 70, Mrs. Buckett, mother of Mr. Buckett, watchmaker.—Mrs. Chaters, wife of Mr. Chaters, ship owner, of North Shields.—Mrs. Shafto, wife of Mr. William Shafto, attorney at law.—Aged 78, Mr. John Nicholson, stone-mason, and sword-bearer to the provincial grand lodge of free-masons for the county of Durham.—Aged 84, Mr. John Wallace. During the American war he was a recruiting serjeant at Durham, and in that capacity he is supposed to have enlisted more men in that city than any who ever preceded him. During the last war he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the Durham fencibles.

Aged 85, Mr. Charles Spooner, of Gateshead Fell; he dropped down dead at the Leazes, when returning from the Cow hill fair.

At Tynemouth, Lieut. Constable, of the Eliza tender, stationed at the port of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, at an advanced age, Lieutenant-colonel Blakeney, late inspecting officer in the volunteer corps of that district. He was dreadfully wounded at the battle of Bunker's-hill, in America, and was always considered an able and intelligent officer.

At his son's house, near Darlington, aged 96, Mr. Thomas Lawson.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Amongst the many various buildings which the spirit and enterprize of trade have lately erected at Carlisle, a cotton twist manufactory is just finished, under the firm of the Carlisle Twist Company; which is one of the most extensive concerns ever entered into in this part of the country. The steam engine, made by Bolton and Watt, and fitted up by Mr. John Pearson, one of the engineers, has 36 horses power, and works 30,240 spindles. The building is 39 yards 2 feet in length, by 22 yards in breadth; and by means of 22 hollow cast-iron pillars in each room, which receive the steam from the engine, a proper degree of heat is always preserved, and thereby the use of fire, except what is sufficient for the steam engine, is rendered unnecessary.

*Married.*] At Gretna Green, Henry Curwen, esq. eldest son of John Christian Curwen, esq. by his present lady, to Miss Stanley, eldest daughter of Edward Stanley, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Rich. Walker, commander of the Hopper, of that port, to Mrs. Mabel Pettigrew.—Mr. Sowerby, of London, to Miss Watson.—Capt. James Braithwaite, of the ship Henry, to Miss Hull, daughter of Mr. James Hull, silversmith.

At Carlisle, Mr. Stubb, to Miss Mattison. The bride was scarcely out of church when she was delivered of a fine boy.—Alexander Lawrie, esq. surgeon to the recruiting district, to Miss Margaret Brown.

At Appleby, Lieut. Jacques, of the royal navy, to Miss King, of Penrith.

At Camerton, Capt. Thompson, of the ship Albion, of Workington, to Miss Burell, of Seaton.

At Penrith, Mr. M. Thompson, to Miss Mary Roper.

At Harrington, Mr. Matthew Cape, of Disfington, to Miss Nancy Simpson, of Lowca.—Mr. Joseph Sprout, of Wickham, to Mrs. Ann Burney, of Harrington Harbour.

*Died.*] At Kendal, aged 64, Jackson Harrison, esq. senior alderman, and one of the justices of the peace of that town.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Yoward, better known by the name of the *Chimney Doctor*, from his successful efforts in clearing apartments of smoke.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Dykes, a maiden lady, sister to Lawson Dykes Ballantine, esq.

At Mount Pleasant, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, formerly master of a ship belonging to Whitehaven.—Aged 79, Mr. Robert Taylor, of Barber Green, Cartmel.



At Hampsfield-hall, Cartmel, Mr. John Croasdel, a member of the Samaritan society of Newton, and the first payable member who has died since its establishment, thirteen years ago.—Of a brain fever, the Rev. Tho. Hugginson, vicar of Newchurch, in Pendle, and master of the academy there.

At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Lowthian, attorney.

## YORKSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to inclose the commons and waste grounds in the township of Purston Jackling, in the West Riding.

The Earl of Carlisle has presented to the Dean and Chapter of York, for the embellishment of the Minster, a window of beautiful painted glass, purchased during the late troubles in France, from the church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen. The subject is the Visitation of the Virgin Mary; the figures as large as life, admirably drawn, and always considered to have been designed either by Sebastian de Piombo, or Michael Angelo.

On the Wolds of Yorkshire plantations continue to be formed daily, on a conviction that the land is not less improved by them, than the beauty and appearance of the country.

*Married.*] At Pocklington, Mr. Edward Pancer, to Miss Mary Dolman. The lady had actually fixed the Wednesday following to be married to another, and a house had been taken, and completely furnished for that purpose, with her approbation. She had also engaged a servant of her own choosing, and actually sent her to put the house in readiness for her reception.

Mr. Mason, of Doncaster, attorney at law, to Miss Mandall, daughter of Mr. Alderman Mandall.

At Barnsley, Dr. Doe, captain of the volunteer infantry of that town, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. Edward Taylor, merchant.

At York, George Treacher, esq. son of the late Rev. Thomas Treacher, of Begbrook, Oxfordshire, to Miss Swainston, daughter of the late Dr. Allen Swainston.—The Rev. William Crofts, vicar of North Grimston, to Miss Carr, of Bolton Abbey.

At Hull, Capt. Huby, in the trade between Selby and London, to Miss Martin, of Reedness, in Marshland, near Selby. A few days afterwards, Capt. Huby going on shore from his vessel lying in the river at Selby, together with Capt. Ellis, employed in the same trade, the latter fell from the plank into the water. Capt. Huby jumped in after him, and owing to his exertions Capt. Ellis's life was preserved, but he himself was unfortunately drowned.

At Malton, Mr. R. Wood, of that place, to Mrs. Sarah Murrill, late housekeeper to John Webb Weston, esq. Guildford, Surrey. This marriage took place in consequence of an advertisement for "A Wife," which ap-

peared in the York Herald, in July last. The advertisement being read by the lady's maid, she immediately showed it to the housekeeper, telling her it would be a good match for her. After some little correspondence, an interview took place at Grantham, and the lady was brought down to Malton, to see the situation. Every thing proving agreeable, the marriage was speedily consummated.

At Bramham, Mr. John Hotluck, farmer, of Clifford, aged 18, to Miss Mary Oldridge, of Wetherby, aged 60.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Green, farmer, of Hallam, aged 75, to Miss Sarah Worrall, aged 30. The lady had been formerly an apprentice to the old gentleman, who during fifteen years of hard courtship had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with her worth, she having five times "borne, unhusbanded, a mother's name." During the nuptial ceremony, which was witnessed by hundreds of people, the clergyman's voice being too feeble to convey to the deaf bridegroom any idea of the happiness he was conferring, the clerk was obliged to act as a mouth-piece, and shout the blessing into poor old William's ears. William has been at the altar before, having given an early proof of his discretion in chusing a wife, by marrying a woman of 75 when he was only 25.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Langold, aged 64, John Gally Knight, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county and Nottinghamshire, fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and benchet of Lincoln's-inn; and formerly M. P. for Aldborough and Borough-bridge.

At Spofforth, aged 22, George Tripp, esq. late captain in the 25th regiment of foot, son of the Rev. Dr. Tripp. It is but justice to his memory to say, that his manners were amiable and his heart truly benevolent. He was respected by his officers and soldiers, and by all who knew him.

At Hotham, aged 85, Mrs. Burton, widow of the late Robert Burton, esq. of that place.

At Coxwold, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Buckle, relict of the late Mr. Henry Buckle.

At Sheffield, after a long indisposition, the Rev. Thomas Bryant, who had been for many years minister of the chapel in Scotland-street.

At Hemisley, aged 94, Mr. John Wilks; and at the same place, aged 130, Mr. Thomas Martin.

At Tadcaster, aged 93, Mr. John Hartley, father of Mr. Alderman Hartley, of York, and of Messrs. Stephen and John Hartley, of the former place. He was a sincere, unaffected Christian, and was highly esteemed, during the whole of his long and well-spent life, by every person who had any knowledge of him.

At Beverley, aged 23, Miss Tigar, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Tigar.—Aged 80, Mrs. Wolley, relict of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, A. M. rector of Thurnscoe, in this county.

county, and the last surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, formerly one of the canons residentiary of York cathedral, and rector of Bolton Percy.

At Myton upon Swale, aged 73, the Rev. John Carter, vicar of that place. He served the church of Aldborough, with the chapels of Boroughbridge and Dunsforth, under the late Rev. Henry Goodricke, for upwards of 30 years. He was a man universally and deservedly esteemed and beloved by a numerous circle of friends and parishioners, to whom he was a diligent and faithful pastor.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. Michael Pool, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Edm. Parker, esq. of Bowland, near Lancaster.

At Blackburn, Mr. G. Waddington, cotton-merchant, to Miss Bury, of Burnley.—G. L. Dale, esq. of Heaton Norris, to Miss Moss, daughter of T. Moss, esq. of Liverpool.

At Walton, Mr. Thomas Guy, of the custom-house, to Miss Mary Coleborn, of Wavertree.—Mr. Richardson, timber-merchant, to Mrs. Sumner, widow of the late Mr. Sumner.

At Preston, William Birley, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss Swainson.—Mr. Farish, to Miss Young.

At Winwick, near Warrington, J. Clare, esq. captain in the Warrington volunteers, to Miss Bolton.

At Caton, Mr. John Fletcher, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hodgson.

At Liverpool, Thomas John Parke, esq. eldest son of Thomas Parke, esq. of Highfield House, to Miss Colquitt, daughter of John Colquitt, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Doncaster.

At Manchester, the Rev. Dr. Davies, D.D. head master of the free grammar-school at Macclesfield, to Miss Street, only daughter of the late Samuel Street, esq.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, aged 104, Mrs. Fletcher.—Mr. Robert Ogilvy, merchant—Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Frances.—Mr. Roberts, a serjeant in the artillery company of the 2d regiment of Liverpool volunteers—Charles Pole, esq. treasurer of the Dock-office, and an alderman of the corporation.

At Lancaster, aged 73, Mr. T. Corney.—Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Richard Salisbury, esq. of Walton, near Preston.

At Harrington, near Liverpool, aged 96, Mrs. Bateman, relict of the late Mr. Percival Bateman, formerly of Backford, Cheshire.

At Manchester, Miss E. Phillips, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Hollinhurst.—Mr. Gerard Bancks, stationer and printer, and an officer in Colonel Acker's regiment of volunteers.

Mr. Cheese, many years organist at the Collegiate church. Though not blessed with sight, his musical talents, as a teacher, composer, and performer, were greatly admired.

Mrs. Edge, relict of the late Mr. W. Edge, of Higher Ardwick. Of the many valuable characters which adorn a private life, there are few whose conduct in the more severe trials of it can place them in a parallel with this truly virtuous lady. Retired for many years from the gayer scenes of the world, her life has been one continued scene of unwearied attention to domestic duties. Such worth has not, however, been concealed from the eye of the moral observer, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends have long witnessed with admiration the exemplary manner in which she has conducted herself on the most trying occasions, in the relative duties of a wife and mother.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married*] At Prestbury, near Macclesfield, Mr. Charles Woodward, bookseller, of Liverpool, to Miss Phillips, of Birmingham.—Jos. Goulden, esq. of Winsford, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, of Liverpool.

At Tarvin, Mr. George Green, of Overton, near Frodsham, to Mrs. Wilkinson; whose united ages make 140 years.

At Mottram in Longdendale, Mr. John Newton, to Miss Mary Hague, daughter of Mr. James Hague, merchant, near Holmfirth, Yorkshire.—Mr. George Jones, of Neston, to Miss Mary Vernon, of Parkgate.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Peers, wife of Mr. Peers, brewer.—Thomas Richards, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.—Mrs. Frances Puleston.

Mr. Calveley, of Stapleford, near Chester. Few individuals surpassed him in extensive knowledge, unswerving integrity, benevolence, and every virtue that can adorn human nature.

At Nantwich, Dormer Harris, esq. whose uniform deportment through life, in the character of a gentleman, friend, and relation, rendered him deservedly respected and beloved.

In the 92d year of his age, Mr. William Overton, of the Moss House, near Malpas. He had been married 66 years to Mrs. Overton, who is now in her 88th year.

## DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual sheep show at Repton, on the 31st of October, two shear wethers were exhibited for the prizes and killed. The particulars of their weight were as follow: Mr. Dethick's wether, (first prize,) 44 lbs per quarter; Mr. John Smith's, (second prize,) 41½ lbs. Mr. Richard Smith's, (third prize,) 41½ lbs. Mr. William Sale's, 41½ lbs. Mr. William Wayte's 40½ lbs. Mr. Potter's 40 lbs. per quarter. The carcases alone were weighed, and the sheep both alive and dead, were thought to be a very good specimen of the excellence of the new Leicestershire breed.

*Married.*] At Breaston, Mr. Foxcroft, attorney at law, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Harrington, second daughter of B. Harrington, esq.

At Chaddestden, Mr. Charles Finney, of Derby.



Derby, to Miss White.—Mr. William Melbourne, of Belper, to Miss Williams.

*Died.*] Aged 61, Mr. Winrow, of Duffield.

At Ashborne, Mr. Henry Hind, who belonged to the volunteer infantry of that town.—Mr. E. Walker.

At Biggin, near Hardwick, of a decline, Miss Ann Askew, aged 17.

At Eckington, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner.

At his seat at Wingerworth, aged 81, Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Windfor Hunloke.

At Chesterfield, suddenly, Mr. Aaron Frost, hair-dresser.—Mr. John Hazlehurst, shoemaker.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Newark Agricultural Society, held on the 16th of October, premiums of three guineas, two guineas, and one guinea and a half, were adjudged for ploughing. The following are the premiums proposed for the ensuing year to persons residing in the county, or in the district twenty five miles round Newark—For the best short horned bull not more than two years and a half old, to be kept for public use one year at least, twelve guineas. In case the best bull shewn should not be deemed sufficiently good for a special recommendation as likely to bring the breed to perfection, three guineas. For the best long-wooled tup hog, five guineas. For the next best, three guineas. For the best fine-wooled tup hog, three guineas. For the four best ewe hogs, five guineas. For the four next best three guineas. For the best boar, two guineas. For the next best, one guinea. Several premiums were likewise offered for ploughing.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Newport, to Miss M. Booth, both of Derby.—Mr. Booth, to Miss Crisp.—Mr. Lee, aged 75, to Mrs. Warrenner, widow, of Snenton, aged 57.—Mr. John Seals, of Radford, to Miss Tutin.

At Derby, Mr. J. Sugden, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Rose.

At Retford, Mr. Richard Fox, grocer, to Miss Bailey, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. S. Rowbotham, master of the free-grammar-school, of Bunny, to Elizabeth Gunn.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Shipman, matron of St. Mary's workhouse.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, hofier.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson.—Aged 73, Mr. Beckwith.—Captain M'Donald, of the 5th battalion of the army of reserve.

At Southwell, aged 19, Mr. John Hill, eldest son of Mr. William Hill, of that place. He was a member of the volunteer corps of that place, the whole of which attended his funeral.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The post-masters general have established a regular mail, six days a week, from Thorne to Epworth, by way of Crowle, which must prove a material accommodation to that neighbourhood.

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bourhood, before nearly insulated from other parts of the country. A letter from London to Epworth which would arrive at Doncaster in twenty-two hours, frequently could not reach Epworth till five days afterwards.

A new and spacious theatre, in the first style of elegance and accommodation, is intended to be erected at Lincoln; Mr Robertson, the manager, having taken a lease of the old premises, with an additional piece of ground for the purpose. Every exertion will be made to complete the undertaking as speedily as possible.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Markham, coast-waiter in the customs of Grimsby, to Miss Hyde, of Ludford.

At Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, to Miss E. Hammer.—Mr. Andrew, schoolmaster, to Miss Hescott.

At Pelham, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Wm. Dunkin, rector of that place, to Miss Sarah Hurst, of Aisby.

At Gainsborough, Mr. P. Pinnings, of Upton, to Miss Mary Parker.—Mr. James West, to Miss Jane West.

At Corringham, near Gainsborough, Mr. T. Liddell, of Hull, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. Harrison.

At Sedgebrooke, Mr. Morton, of London, to Miss S. Turney.

At Thoresby, John Kipling, esq. of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Isabella Wood, second daughter of Willoughby Wood, esq. of Thoresby.

*Died.*] Aged 32, Mrs. Allison, wife of Mr. Allison, jun. of the bank at Louth.

At Gainsborough, aged 69, Mr. George Bingham.—Mr. William Winfrey, aged 24.—Mrs. Foulstone, wife of Mr. Foulstone, aged 27.—Sarah Green, widow, in the 100th year of her age.—Mr. John Watkinson, aged 46.

At Tathwell, near Louth, Mrs. Dover, aged 83 years, near 49 of which she had been a faithful servant in the family of the late C. Chaplin, esq.

At Lincoln, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Whichcote, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Whichcote.

Aged 70, Richard Freeborough, who was known to his neighbours by the name of *the Old Bachelor*, and resided in a small dwelling by himself, not suffering any person to assist him in his household affairs. He was continually complaining of the taxes and his poverty; but since his death, one hundred guineas in gold have been found in his house, and he has left property to a considerable amount.

At Gainsborough, Elizabeth Bullard, widow, at the very advanced age of 107. She remembered the arrival of his majesty king George I. in England; could sew without spectacles, and died without pain or sickness.

At Nacton, near Lincoln, aged 75, the Right Hon. George Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, of Blickling. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates, by his son,

the Right Hon. Lord Hobart. He succeeded his brother, the late earl, August 3d, 1793. In 1757, he married Albinia, daughter and coheir of Lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert Duke of Ancafter, by whom he has left two sons and three daughters. His remains were deposited, with great funeral solemnity, in the family vault, at Nacton, near Lincoln. His lordship's numerous tenantry assembled on this melancholy occasion, to pay the last tribute of gratitude and affection due to a nobleman, who possessed many virtues, and had never, in the whole course of his life, and amidst the exigency of the times, raised their rents, but who held out to the last the excellent maxim, "Let the poor man live."

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Denman, esq. of London, to Miss Vevers, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, of Saxby.—Mr. John Ford, of Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Dewes, daughter of Mr. Dewes, of Ashby de la Zouch.

At Eilton, Mr. John Wright, of Lowsby, to Miss Hawkins, of Halsted.—G. Fillingham, esq. of Syerston, to Miss Hough, daughter of Thomas Hough, esq. of Easthorpe, near Belvoir.

At Leicester, Mr. John Coleman, hofier, to Miss Oram.—Mr. James Valentine, to Miss Chamberlain, of the Holly-Tree hotel.—Mr. Webb, hatter and hofier, to Miss Webb, daughter of the late Mr. E. Webb.—Mr. John Roberts, hofier, to Miss Lomas.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Davis, many years in the employ of Messrs. Pares and Heygate.—Mr. Edward Chamberlain, son of Mrs. Chamberlain, of the Holly-Tree hotel.—Mrs. Langford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Langford.

At Sibson, Mrs. Neale, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Tollerton, Nottinghamshire.

At Bristol, Louisa Ann, fifth daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. one of the representatives of this county. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Aston Flamville.

At Higham on the Hill, Mr. Tavernor.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Newcastle and Pottery Agricultural Society, held on the 19th of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—A silver medal, cup, or five guineas, for the best crop of turnips to the Marquis of Stafford. A silver medal, or three guineas, for the second best crop of turnips, to Mr. Dent, of Oulton. A silver cup, or five guineas, for the greatest improvement in irrigation, to George Tollet, esq. of Swinnerton Hall. A silver cup, or five guineas, for laying down land for pasture with white clover and grass seeds, to James Caldwell, esq. of Linley Wood. A gold medal, or ten guineas, for the best fallow for wheat, to Mr. William Miller, of Newcastle. A silver cup, or five

guineas, for the second best fallow for wheat, to Mr. Thomas Marsh, of Norton Farm. Five guineas to William Smith, of Knulton, for having brought up twelve children without parochial assistance. Three guineas to William Owen, of Lawton, for having brought up six children; besides other premiums of two guineas and one guinea to servants in husbandry. It was at the same time resolved, that the district of the society should be extended to fifteen miles round Newcastle under Lyne.

*Married.*] At Ranton, Mr. Charles Hart, of Ranton Hall, to Miss Whieldon, only daughter of Mr. D. Whieldon, of Haughton.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Branton, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Bates.—Mr. Penny, of London, to Miss Walford, of Pattingham.

*Died.*] Mrs. Hollier, of Barton Park.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Rachael Harvey, at a very advanced age.

At Stafford, aged 58, Mrs. Silvester, wife of Mr. Silvester.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

At the annual general meeting of the governors of the Birmingham Dispensary, held on the 2d of November, a medical report was presented for the last year, ending the 29th of September, from which it appears that 1325 patients received medical relief at their own habitations in the course of the year. Of these 1145 were sick, and 180 midwifery patients. Besides these, 675 have undergone vaccine inoculation, with invariable success. From the report of the receipts and expenditure, it appears that the subscriptions amounted to 336l. 10s. 6d. which with legacies and donations makes a total of 584l. 10s. 8d. Of this sum 374l. 9s. 9d. has been expended, leaving a balance of 210l. 8s. 11d. of which balance 103l. 3s. 3d. is in arrear. In consideration of the services rendered to this charity by the late Dr. Rogers, (whose death is noticed in our last number) it was resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory in St. Philip's church, at the expence of the institution.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Mary Grimley, of the Bull's Head.—Mr. Thos. Bayley, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.—Mr. Charles Cope, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Mary Hooper.

At Aston, Mr. W. Radclyffe, engraver, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Hemming, of Walsall Heath.

*Died.*] At Longnor Park, Robert Corbett, esq.

At Warwick, Mr. Eyre, druggist.—Miss Vealey.

At Haughton, aged 63, Mr. Saunders, formerly of Stallbrook Hall, near Stafford.

At Brookhampton, in Corvedale, at a very advanced age, Mr. F. Wood.

At Birmingham, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Blakemore, wife of Mr. Thomas Blakemore.



## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Harris, to Miss Sarah Price.—Mr. Andrew Breeze, to Miss Ford.—Mr. Stephen Jackson, to Miss Hannah Powell.

At Ightfield, Mr. Hinton, to Miss Turner.

At Eard-island, C. B. Unett, esq. of Broadward Hall, to Miss Stone, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Stone, L.L.D. and formerly custos rotulorum of the college of Hereford.

At Baschurch, Mr. John Webster, to Miss Mary Roberts.

*Died.*] At Wenlock, in the prime of life, Miss Sarah Mason.

At Ninehead, near Wellington, Miss Ann Bird, youngest daughter of Mr. Bird, of the latter place. She was a most amiable young lady, and in the bloom of life.

Mrs. Gittins, of English Frankton. She was preparing to get on horseback to attend Shrewsbury market; but before she had mounted, was taken ill, and soon afterwards expired.

Aged 18 years, Mr. Thomas Owen Rocke, second son of the Rev. J. Rocke, of Shrewsbury, midshipman on board his majesty's frigate *Narcissus*, cruising in the Mediterranean, under the command of Lord Viscount Nelson. This gallant, and most promising young gentleman, fell whilst boarding and setting fire to a fleet of French vessels, lying at anchor in the port of la Vandura, in the bay of Hieres.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. Samuel Bourne.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edw. Hutton, woollen-draper.—Mr. John Stocker, a member of the Shrewsbury loyal volunteer association.

At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. Thomas Williams, a member of the volunteer corps of that place.

Robert Corbett, esq. of Longnor Park, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Hereford and town. In the year 1777, Mr. Corbett served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury; in 1778 he was high sheriff of the county; and in the following year served the same office for Montgomeryshire.

At Coalbrook-dale, aged 60, Mr. Mark Gilpin, one of the people called Quakers, and many years principal clerk to the Coalbrook-dale company. Of the multitude which this miscellany records as having "gone down to the grave," none perhaps possessed a superior claim to the esteem and regret of surviving acquaintance than this amiable character. His affability and meekness, his integrity and circumspection in all the walks of life, and above all his unaffected piety, were models to all around him; indeed, by the persuasive influence of example, he may be said to have been a "preacher of righteousness," and that not the least eloquent. As he lived, so he died, in peace and calmness, embalmed with the tears of his numerous offspring, by whom he was justly venerated, for he early taught their feet to tread the path of virtue and peace.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Michael Betts, glover, to Miss Bevan.

At Birlingham, Mr. Joseph Bedford, son of the Rev. B. Bedford, to Miss Ann Bedford, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bedford.

At Claines, Mr. William Jauncey, of London, to Miss Mary Wainwright, of Thorne-low-place, near Worcester.

At Fladbury, Mr. Thomas Bullock, of Upton Snodsbury, to Miss Bullock, of Moor.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Aickin, the lady of Francis Aickin, esq. of the first or King's dragoon guards, and niece to the late Lord Petre.—Mr. Bevan, of the Hen and Chickens.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, woollen-draper.—Mr. R. Lewis, smith and farrier.—Aged 22, of a decline, Mr. John Gorle, of Powick.—Aged 22, Miss Attwood, only daughter of Mr. Aaron Attwood, of the Lodge.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Mould, of Whittington, near Worcester.—Aged 92, Mr. Harris, of Bradley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Hayes, formerly governor of the workhouse of that town.—Aged 21, Mr. William Perry, second son of Mr. Perry, currier.

At Bromsgrove, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jackman, an eminent tanner, of that place.

At the Cottage, near Bewdley, aged 83, Mrs. Rea.

At Aston, near Tenbury, Sam. Goode, gent.

At Pershore, Mr. Josiah Dineley, eldest son of the late Mr. Dineley, of Peopleton.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, the shew of heifers far exceeded any thing ever exhibited since the establishment of that association. The premiums were adjudged as follows: For the best heifers, to J. Walwyn, esq. of Hellens, and T. A. Knight, esq. of Elton;—for the best pen of sheep, to Mr. Moses Edwards, of the Bower;—and for the best variety of apple, to T. A. Knight, esq. who generously declined receiving it;—for planting the greatest quantity of quick, to J. H. Apperley, esq. of Withington. Several premiums for long servitude were likewise awarded.

The farmers of this county intend to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to draw their waggons with five horses, and to place the county of Hereford on the same footing as the counties of Wales; which seems highly reasonable, on account of the frequent hills of considerable steepness which occur in the different roads. A subscription for this purpose has been opened, and from the known opulence and public spirit of the farmers of Herefordshire, there is no doubt but that it will meet with powerful support.

*Married.*] At Leominster, Mr. J. S. L. Patehall, surgeon, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Williams.

At Lugwardine, Mr. Wooton, of Withington, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. Wilson, of Luggbridge, near Hereford.

*Died.*] At Keynsham, after a short illness, aged 77, the Dowager Countess of Oxford. To the poor she was a liberal benefactress, and her death will be long regretted by all who knew her. Her Ladyship was a lineal descendant of the ancient family of the Archers, of Welford, Berks, and aunt, by marriage, to the present Earl of Oxford; by her decease, about 6000*l.* per annum devolves to her sister, Mrs. Blundell, of Bath, and about 2500*l.* per annum to her nephew, the present Earl. Her remains were interred at Brampton Bryan.

Mr. W. Powell, of the Church-house, at Staunton.

At the Hay, aged 48, Mr. James Smithson Kellett, one of the people called Quakers, late a farmer and seed-grower in the parish of Llowes, Radnorshire.

At Middlewood, aged 49, Mrs. Bevan, wife of Mr. Bevan.

At Hereford, aged 18, Mr. Tho. Ellidge, son of Mr. Ellidge.—Mr. Lane, of the Greyhound inn.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Capt. Roome, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss S. Shakspear, daughter of David Shakspear, esq. of Jamaica.

At Hawkesbury, William Rodway, esq. to Miss Allen, of the Pound.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Josh. Wheldon, clothier, of Bradford, Wilts, to Miss Anna Maria Gardiner.

*Died.*] At the house of her uncle, in Tewkesbury, aged 14, Miss Fowke, only daughter of the late T. P. Fowke, esq. of Barbadoes.

At St. Briavel's, the Rev. Tho. Edmunds, curate of that parish, and rector of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Richardson, the lady of Samuel Richardson, esq. of Hensol Cartlo, near Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan.

At Conham-house, Frances, the fifth daughter of Mr. John Helyar Rocke, late of Wells; and a few days afterwards his eldest daughter.

At Randwick, aged 84, Mr. T. White, father of the Rev. Dr. White, professor of the oriental languages at Oxford.

At his house in Cirencester, Mr. Samuel Baskerville, long distinguished for those milder virtues which never fail to conciliate all ranks and ages of people. His religious profession was without bigotry, his piety without ostentation, and his integrity without stain.

Mrs. Niblett, relict of Mr. John Niblett, London carrier, of the Bannet Trees, in the parish of Rodborough.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Mayo, widow, of Westbury-upon-Severn.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. James Phillott, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and son of the Rev. Dr. Phillott, archdeacon of Bath, to Miss Caroline Harris, daughter of Richard Harris, esq. of Esher.—Mr. Anthony Peesley, of Hampton Poyle, to Miss Ann Stevens.—

Mr. John Chillingworth, farmer, of Marston, to Miss Kirrey.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Samuel Walker, yeoman bedel of law in that university.—Aged 47, Mr. Richard Brown, brother of Mr. John Brown, postmaster.—Aged 44, Mr. Thomas Prior.—Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Nix, of the Black Horse inn.—Aged 54, Mr. John Langford, an eminent surgeon.

At Henley Park, near Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Harris, wife of Joseph Harris, esq. of Stanford, Worcestershire.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Buckingham, Mr. B. Hames, of Leicester, to Miss Sarah Hawkins.—Mr. William French, ironmonger, of Buckingham, to Miss Mary Pearson, of Banbury.

*Died.*] Aged 87, Mrs. Mary Suthery, of Chesham, whose general benevolence of character, and other Christian virtues, rendered her much beloved and esteemed.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hitchmough, attorney at law, of Banbury, to Miss Eliza Swinfen, of Daventry.—Edward Grant, esq. of Litchborough, to Miss Marriott, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Marriott, of Badby.

*Died.*] Aged 85, the Rev. Edward Miller, vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and chaplain to the county goal. These offices he had filled above 35 years, and during the whole of that period supported the character of a truly pious, upright, and honest man.—Mrs. Fowler, wife of Mr. Fowler, of Papley-lodge, near Oundle.

At Cotton End, near Northampton, aged 65, Mrs. Stevens, widow of Mr. Stephens, farmer.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, relict of Mr. John Wilson, brewer.—In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Lovell, of Panlispury.—Aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Lester, widow of Mr. William Lester, of Blackbrook, Leicestershire.

At Kirby, near Blakeley, Mr. Samuel Tite, grazier.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to inclose Cotton's Common, in the parish of Outwell, in the Isle of Ely.

*Married.*] At Newmarket, Mr. Hudson, grocer, to Miss Ann Leader.

*Died.*] Tho. Wm. Temple, esq. of Corpus Christi college, and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Temple, of Northwood-place, Suffolk.

At Wicken, aged 58, Mr. Robert Aspland.

At Cherry-hinton, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Robert Johnson, a respectable farmer.—Aged 52, Mr. George Tyrrell, of the Black Horse inn, Thetford.—Mr. Thomas Kent, farmer, of Horseheath.

In Jamaica, John Thorpe, esq. of Chippenham-hall, in this county; a gentleman of the first rank in the mercantile world. He has bequeathed 60,000*l.* per annum, to Master Thorpe, his grandson, and son to Lady Susan Drew, daughter to the Earl of Dunmore, who is a youth at Cambridge university.

#### NORFOLK



## NORFOLK.

The report of the surveyors on dry harbours, and recommending the embankment of a large tract of salt marshes adjoining to Wells Harbour, having been laid before the commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament for preserving and maintaining it, was unanimously rejected as highly dangerous to its welfare, and founded on erroneous ideas of the recession of the sea from that line of coast.

A subscription has been opened at Cromer, for the benevolent purpose of purchasing a life-boat, to be stationed at that place. It is computed that the sum necessary to complete the establishment in the first instance will not exceed 300l.; but it will be expedient to raise a further sum of at least as much more, to form a fund for annual and occasional expences.

Thomas Tawell, esq. of the Close, Norwich, has purchased a large house, near Magdalen-gates, and subscribed one thousand pounds for the charitable purpose of founding an hospital for the reception of the indigent blind of that city.

In pulling down the old warehouse in the Lower Close, Norwich, to improve the entrance to the Deanery, some very curious remains of an ancient Saxo-gothic building were lately discovered. The arches and capitals had been richly gilt and ornamented. Drawings of the whole have been made, by Mr. Repton, jun. which will be communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in London. The history and uses of this building have not been traced, but the style of architecture appears to be that in use about the reign of King Stephen.

*Married*] Mr. Rush, of Lopham near Diss, to Miss A. Brown, third daughter of Mr. R. Brown, late of the china manufactory at Lowestoff.—Mr. Robert Mann, fifth son of Mr. Mann, of Stoke Holy Cross, to Miss Denney, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Denney, of Swainsthorpe Hall.—Mr. Dix, of North Walsham, to Miss Castell, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Castell, of Brooke.

At Norwich, Mr. Charles Maitland, attorney at law, of Lynn, to Miss Christian, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Christian.—Mr. C. Browne, of Snetterton, to Miss Brame, only daughter of T. Brame, esq. of Lynn.

*Died*] At Yarmouth, aged 70, Martha Staninought, generally called the Queen. In her younger days she lived as a servant in some families of that town, at which time she shewed occasionally symptoms of great eccentricity; but, for many years past, she has been in a state of insanity, and has been supported by an allowance from the parish and private bounty. Her leading idea was that her brother was entitled to the crown, and that she ought to be considered and treated as queen. Under this impression she always carried in her hand, as symbols of her right, a seal, a triangular piece of French chalk, a

dollar, or a French half-crown, and the title page of some act of parliament. She was greatly offended if she was not addressed by the title of "Your Majesty;" and when she was at church, which she attended regularly, she always made a formal protest against praying for the king and queen, when the prayer was read; and if the word society occurred in the service, always called out *No Society*. Her mind was frequently distressed by her apprehension, sometimes that the state, sometimes that the Catholic faith, was in danger; but, excepting her insanity on the subject of royalty, her conduct was perfectly correct and inoffensive. She was very neat in her appearance, and very civil in her behaviour if treated with respect. She always refused to take alms, though she would accept a loan in lieu of her revenue, and frequently repaid it when she received her allowance, which accumulated during her absence on her different journies. She was well known on the road, as she spent great part of her time in travelling, visiting frequently her cathedral at Norwich, and her courts at Westminster. In her progress to town she was taken ill, at Leiston, in Suffolk, and treated with the utmost attention; her imagination remaining to the last impressed with her ruling idea. In her health she bestowed dignities on her favourites; and in her last illness she promised handsome rewards to her faithful attendants.

At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. Jacob Emerson.—Aged 59, Mr. Benjamin Sword.

At Swaffham, aged 88, Mr. William Stratton.

At Eaton, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, rector of Bracon Ash, and perpetual curate of Cringleford—In the 84th year of his age, the Rev. John Peele, vicar of Tilney and rector of Bawsey in this county and upper minister, of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich. No man ever possessed more qualities to make himself useful and beloved than this good man, and no one ever succeeded better. He had learning without the least pedantry, and he was always happy either in imparting it to others, or in the direction of their studies. He enjoyed an unruffled temper, with the most benevolent disposition, and his charities were general and large. His friendships were warm and steady; his mind strong, with a courage which few possess, to carry into execution whatever he thought right to be done. He engaged the esteem and respect of his parishioners by the amiableness of his character, and possessed the happy talent of securing the respectful attention of a numerous audience by the excellence of his public instructions. He had in an eminent degree all the qualifications adapted to give dignity to the ministerial character. His judgment was solid and clear, and his sermons were written in a strain of fervent devotion and truly Christian morality. The very high estimation in which he was held, not only by his own parishioners, but by the city in general,

ral, was fully evinced on the Sunday after his decease, when every part of St. Peter's Mancroft church was crowded, to hear the sermon preached on the occasion of his death. Many of the congregation appeared in mourning, and the pulpit and reading-desk were covered with black cloth. A most excellent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. C. J. Chapman, from the following affecting words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, which, there is every reason to believe, the late venerable minister would himself have chosen, had his health and strength enabled him to have taken his final leave of his flock from that place, and which it was his earnest wish to have done:—"Finally, brethren, farewell: be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." The parish intend to erect a monument to his memory.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Abraham Clarke, of Saxmundham, to Miss E. Parmenter, of the George Inn, Stoke.

At Bury, Mr. Bentley, to Miss Anna Maria Cooper, of Halsted, Essex.—Mr. James Miller, jun. to Miss Payne.—Mr. James Thompson, jun. to Miss Chapman.—Mr. Sample, of Wickhambrook, to Miss Goodchild.—Mr. Thomas Knock, of Hunden, to Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. Hall, of Hunden Thicks.

At Brent Ely, William Henry Scourfield, esq. of Robeston Hall, in the county of Pembroke, to Miss Maria Goat, of Brent Ely Hall.—Mr. Francis Evered, of Suddenham, to Miss Tuton, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.

*Died.*] At Troston Hall, aged 91, Mr. Edward Ward, gardener. He had not wholly ceased to work in the garden till his last illness, about five weeks before his death, when he was confined to his bed by a total debility. Till he was turned of 87, he could not be said to be infirm, as he retained all his faculties. He had been from his childhood in Mr. Lofft's family, and reckoning lineally from parent to child, the Wards had been employed in the same family for 200 years.

At an advanced age, the lady of Richard Savage Lloyd, esq. of Hindelesham Hall, near Ipswich.

Aged 82, Peter Clarke, esq. senior postman of the corporation of Ipswich, where he served the office of chief magistrate five times.

At Bury, Mrs. Middleditch, mother of Mr. Woolfrey Middleditch, chemist.

Aged 88, Mr. Thomas Chinnery, an eminent farmer, of Rushbrooke, who had retired from business for some years. He was a man of strict integrity, and greatly respected.

At Ipswich, Lord Chedworth Baron of Chedworth in Gloucestershire. He was born August 22, 1754. He was the grandson of John Howe, who, in 1741, was elevated to the peerage, having, on the decease

of Sir Richard Howe, of Compton, without issue, succeeded to his estates; and son of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Howe, rector of Great Withford and Kingston Deverel, in Wiltshire. Being the son of a younger brother, he was designed for the profession of the law, and was educated at Winchester school, from which he removed to the university of Oxford, where he imbibed that refined taste for classic literature which he always manifested. His attainments leave no room to doubt that he would have made a distinguished figure in the profession which he had adopted; but his legal pursuits were interrupted by his succession to the family honours and estates, on the death of his uncle, Henry Frederic, the third Lord Chedworth, on the 17th of October, 1781. [*A further account will be given in our next.*]

## ESSEX.

A fire, attended with most calamitous circumstances, broke out on Monday evening, Oct. 22, in one of the stables at the Spotted Dog inn, at Chelmsford. Several hundred Hanoverian soldiers halted that night in the town and its vicinity, and from the great numbers billeted on the inn-keepers, they were compelled to lodge them in stables and out-houses. Those quartered at the Spotted Dog had retired to a stable allotted them, with their pipes, and, it is supposed, that the fire dropping from one of them, communicated to some loose straw, which set the premises in a blaze. By the activity exerted by all ranks on the occasion, the conflagration was prevented from extending beyond the premises; twelve of the soldiers perished, whose dead bodies were dug out on Tuesday. A number of horses belonging to the royal waggon train were in the stables, all of which were removed but two, and they were burnt to death.—One other unfortunate Hanoverian died the next morning from the injury he received, and several others continue in a doubtful state; but, contrary to report, not one remains unaccounted for. The coroner for the county held an inquest on the bodies on Wednesday, but could not obtain any satisfactory evidence of the cause of the fire. It was stated, that on its first breaking out, it raged very fiercely, from the quantity of straw in the stable, in which no less than seventy of the men were lodged; that the unfortunate men instantly rushed to the door of the stable where the fire began, but finding it latched by a common iron latch on the outside (which is lifted up by putting the finger through a hole in the door), and they not knowing, or in their great hurry and confusion not attempting to open it in that way, were for a time prevented from making their escape. Every one must have perished in the flames, had not the corporal of the detachment, to whom the alarm of fire had been given, ran down to the stable, and extricated them from their distressing situation. The jury,



jury, after retiring for a considerable time, returned a verdict of—accidental death. Their mangled remains were interred with military honours.—Every attention was paid by the Commander in Chief, and the Duke of Suffex, to the solace and comfort of the survivors.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Chapman, only son of Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, to Mrs. Kersteman, widow of the late Thomas Kersteman, esq. of Church-hall, Paglesham.—H. Bowles, esq. of Mortlake, Surry, to Miss Harriet Atkins.

At Walter Belchamp, the Rev. P. H. Raymond, of Sicklefsmere Mount, to Miss Edwards, daughter of J. B. Edwards, esq. of Bradfield-lodge, Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Greenwood, son of Mr. Greenwood, merchant, of Colchester, to Elizabeth Benwell, daughter of Dr. Benwell, of Dover.

At Great Waltham, the Rev. Richard Frost, minister of the dissenting congregation at Great Dunmore, to Miss Portway, of Waltham.—Mr. Hinds, of Harwich, to Miss Norden, daughter of Mr. B. Norden, of the Bartholomew Farm, near Sudbury.

At the Quakers' Meeting-house at Stansted Mountfitchet, Mr. Joseph Heath, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, to Miss Susannah Day, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Day, esq. of the former place.—John Myers, esq. to Miss Bridge, eldest daughter of Cyprian Bridge, esq. of Dover-court.—William Fortescue, esq. of Writtle Lodge, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Chelmsford, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lewis, of Sandon.

*Died.*] Aged 71, Mrs. Mary Butterfield, wife of Mr. John Butterfield, of Orset-hall-farm, a woman of the most exemplary piety and virtue.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. Mann, of Colchester-hythe, corn-merchant.

At Weeley-hall, near Colchester, Miss Lockhart, sister to Lieut. Col. Lockhart, of the royal Lanarkshire regiment.

At Colchester, the Rev. Samuel Sandys, rector of Lexden.—Mr. Matthew Brunton, a member of the loyal Colchester volunteers.—Mrs. Pitt, widow of the Rev. Mr. Pitt, of Hadstone, aged 86.

At Maryland Point, aged 85, Thomas Kilner, esq.

At Witham, Mr. Walter Gullifer, attorney at law.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Folkestone, Mr. Adam Smith, to Miss Mary Hutton.—Mr. John Ladd, to Miss Susannah Hart.—Mr. William Marsh, brewer, to Miss Farley, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Farley.

At Hythe, Lieutenant Baldock, of the East Kent militia, to Miss Charlotte Terry, of Brockland.

At Canterbury, Mr. Morris, of London, to Miss Ann Thornton.

At Lenham, Mr. John Weeks, of Boughton Malherb, aged 80, to Miss Mary Car-

penter, aged 19.—Captain W. Bagster, commissary in charge of the army, Barham Downs, to Miss Sankey, daughter of John Sankey, esq. of Digger-court.

*Died.*] In the 73d year of his age, at Elbridge-farm, Mr. Belsey, twenty-one years steward to Henry Denne, esq. of Chisleth.

At East Malling, aged 25 years, Lieut. W. H. Young, of the royal marines; an officer who had on several occasions distinguished himself in his country's cause.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Allchin, wife of Mr. Allchin, senior.

At Margate, in his 52d year, Mr. Nathaniel Austen, a respectable solicitor.

At Petham, Mrs. Crafts, widow, aged 89 years. In the course of her long life, she had never been more than seven miles from that place.—Miss Staines, daughter of R. Staines, esq. of Shottenden, in the Isle of Thanet.

At Troy Town, Rochester, Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the late J. Ramsay, vicar of Teston.—Aged 66, Mr. H. Butcher, of Royal Hill, Greenwich.

At Welbrook, in the parish of Boughton, aged 28 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Buttr, wife of William Buttr, esq. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire; eldest daughter of Mr. T. Squire, of Hernhill.—Aged 21, Miss Hester Blaxland, youngest daughter of Mrs. Blaxland, of Graveney-court.

At Cranbrook, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Stephen Wilmhurst, brewer.—Aged 82, Mr. Henry Leigh.

At Maize Hill, Greenwich, aged 39, Mrs. Forman, wife of William Forman, esq.

At Wickham, the Rev. G. A. Thomas, D.D. rector of that parish. His loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom he was a kind and constant benefactor. A few minutes after his decease, his mother-in-law Mrs. Ford, relict of Col. Ford, who had resided some time with him, likewise expired.

At Canterbury, in his 75th year, W. Gostling, esq. captain of the invalids in the royal artillery.

#### SURRY.

It has been resolved to take down the body of the parish church of Chertsey, which is to be re-built in such a manner as to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants of that place.

*Married.*] At Lambeth Church, T. Allbridge, esq. of the East India-house, to Miss A. Stock, of Kennington.

At Croydon, Mr. J. Colson, of Poland-street, aged 21, to Miss M. Buxell, late of Basinghall-street, aged 55.—R. W. Tait, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Tallemach, eldest daughter of T. Tallemach, esq. of Peterham.

At Croydon, R. Hall, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss Edridge, of Bird's-lodge.

*Died.*] At South Lambeth, J. Dollond, esq.

At

At Dulwich, William Hucks, esq. in the 73d year of his age.

At Newington Butts, Jos. L. Clark, esq. many years in the accountant's-office of the East India Company.

At Woodbridge-house, near Guildford, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Creuse, wife of John Creuse, esq. — James Bourdieu, esq. of Coombe, near Croydon, in the 90th year of his age.

At Malta, John Locke, esq. late of Norbury Park, in this county, who had been appointed Consul-General in Egypt and the Mediterranean. Mr. Locke was distinguished for his taste and attainments in every branch of polite literature: the learned world consequently anticipated much gratification from his researches in that interesting country, where he had obtained an appointment to forward his favourite pursuits. He had visited the plains of Troy, and was seized with a fever, occasioned by the excessive fatigues of that expedition; the fever had left him, but he was so debilitated that he died ten days after landing at Malta, without speaking in the interval: the servant who accompanied him died of the same disorder.

#### SUSSEX.

From the great advantage which would be derived to the trade, as well as security to the country against invasion, by a safe harbour for king's ships, about midway between Portsmouth and the Downs, we understand, it is in contemplation to render the harbour at Newhaven proper for that purpose; and that in the opinion of an eminent engineer, the scheme is very practicable at a comparatively moderate expence. The means recommended by this gentleman, are the sinking a great number of large stones from the neighbouring cliff, considerably further out at sea than the piers, and thereby create an immense, immoveable, artificial rock.

*Married.*] At Racton, the Rev. C. B. Ponsonby Lowther, of Manningsford, Wilts, to Miss Eliza Callbeck, niece to Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

*Died.*] At Robertsbridge, Mrs. Sarah Jennings, aged 101 years.

At Horsham, Mr. Littlejohn, officer of excise. Going to the brewhouse of Mr. Thornton to make his accustomed survey, he fell into a vessel containing about sixteen barrels of beer, being suffocated, as it is supposed, while leaning over it, by the azotic gas arising from the fermenting liquor.

At Brighton, Humphry Donaldson, esq. army-agent, of Whitehall, London.—The complacency of his manners, the active benignity of his heart, and the scrupulous fidelity with which he discharged the honourable trust reposed in him by the many regiments of which he was the agent, will long be remembered with the most lively interest. He had not an acquaintance who did not affectionately love him, since, from the natural

simplicity and gentleness of his spirit, he was ever engaged in doing the offices of kindness to all around him. It was the irksome consequence of this generous temper, that he was marked out and chosen by his intimates as their executor, their arbitrator, their trustee, or their agent; and in discharge of those often ill-requited duties, in the midst of his own large concerns, no man ever acquitted himself with a more pure, disinterested, and indefatigable attention. His unremitting devotion to business had sensibly impaired his health, when, about a year ago, he yielded to the intreaties of his friends, and purchased a small estate near Kingston with the design of relaxing at times from the fatigues of his office, through the assistance of his son, who now succeeds him. He has lived but a few months to enjoy the competence he had so honourably acquired. He has left but one son by his amiable and afflicted wife, to whom, as well as to every friend and relative, his loss is irreparable.—Miss D'Oyley, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. D'Oyley, of Buxted-place.

At Wakehurst place, aged 80, Joseph Peyton, esq. admiral of the white.—Admiral Peyton was the son of Commodore Peyton, who, in the year 1746, succeeded Commodore Barnet in the command of the British squadron in the East Indies. In 1743, he was appointed lieutenant of the *Essex*, by Admiral Matthews, at that time commander in chief in the Mediterranean. Here he was present in the engagement which took place on the 11th of February the following year, with the combined French and Spanish fleets, off Toulon; and was one of the witnesses at the subsequent trials of several of the captains who misbehaved on that occasion. In 1750 he was promoted to the rank of master and commander, and appointed to the *Savage* sloop; and in 1757 was promoted to the command of the *Prince George*, of 90 guns, which ship carried the flag of Admiral Broderick, who was sent to succeed Admiral Osborn in the Mediterranean station. On the passage to Gibraltar the ship took fire, and notwithstanding the exertions of the captain, his officers, and crew, the flames raged with such fury as to baffle all their attempts to extinguish them. Out of her crew, which consisted of 745 persons, only the Rear-admiral, Captain Peyton, and 260 more, were saved. The captain was taken by a boat from the stern-ladder, and put on board the *Alderney* sloop. He then proceeded with Admiral Broderick to the Mediterranean; on which station, and in the Channel, he served during the remainder of the war. In 1768 he was appointed to the *Beleisle*, of 64 guns, a guard-ship, stationed at Plymouth; and on the apprehended rupture with Spain, relative to the Falkland islands, he was removed to the *Modeste*, of the same force. In 1778 he was nominated to the command of the *Cumberland*, of 74 guns, one of the ships of Admiral Keppel's



Keppel's fleet, and consequently was present in the engagement of the 27th of July, with the French fleet, off Ushant; being stationed in the line as one of the seconds to Sir Robert Harland. During the remainder of that war, Captain Peyton continued in the Cumberland, on the Channel station. In the year 1787 he was advanced to be rear-admiral of the white, and the year following appointed to command in the Mediterranean, where he remained nearly four years. Before his return he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and in 1793 became vice-admiral of the white. He was, about the same time, nominated to the chief command in the Downs, which station he held several years with the highest reputation. In 1794, Mr. Peyton was advanced to be vice-admiral of the red, in June, 1797, to be admiral of the blue, and on the 14th of February, 1799, to be admiral of the white.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Two beautiful marble monuments, executed by Flaxman, have been opened at the Cathedral Church of Winchester: the one of the late Rev. Dr. Warton, head master of Winchester College; and the other of Mrs. North, lady of the present bishop of this diocese. The skill of the workmanship, and composition of the statuary, will be a lasting monument of praise to the artist; while the humble inscriptions speak the amiable characters of those whom they represent.

*Married.*] At Bersted, near Havant, Captain Butterfield, of the navy, to Miss Harris, daughter of the late C. Harris, esq. of Chelsea.

At Newchurch, Mr. Mark Young, postmaster of Ryde, to Miss Patty Keetch.

At Upton Gray, Mr. W. Ewe, of Louth, Lincolnshire, to Miss A. Leech, second daughter of T. Leech, Esq. of Biden.

At Winchester, Mr. W. White, to Miss R. Corfe.—Mr. Boyle, to Miss Burdon.

At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, John Word, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes, to Miss Arnold, eldest daughter of Mrs. Arnold, of Slatwoods, near Cowes.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Waugh, a superannuated shipwright, distinguished for a disposition equally generous and humane. He subscribed 50*l.* towards defraying the expence of clothing the Portsmouth volunteers, and erected one of the monuments in Kingston church-yard, to the memory of the unfortunate sufferers who perished in the Royal George.—Miss Moyle, sister of J. Moyle, esq. merchant.—Miss Sharp, daughter of Mr. Sharp, druggist.—Mrs. Hallard, wife of Lieut. Hallard, of the *Defiance*.

At Winchester, Mrs. Jolly, wife of Mr. Jolly, linen draper.—Aged 64, Mrs. Brice, relict of Col. Brice, of Above-bar.

At Horndean, Mrs. Padwick, a widow lady sincerely lamented by the poor of her neighbourhood.

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At Hackwood Park, the Hon. Miss A. Orde Powlett, second daughter of Lord Bolton.

At Bracknell Banks, after a short illness, of an inflammation in his bowels, Rear-Admiral Isaac Vaillant, aged 63, forty-eight years of which he had spent in his Majesty's navy. He was eldest son of the late Paul Vaillant, esq. Sheriff of London at the execution of the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, in 1760. Admiral Vaillant was bred in the Nautical Academy at Portsmouth, and made his *debut* in the royal navy on board the *Loor*, Captain Sir A. Schomberg, knight, in 1756. He was a humane good officer, and much beloved by the officers and crews of those ships he has had the honour to command. In the private circle of domestic life he was an excellent son, father, and husband; and died universally regretted by his family, friends, and acquaintance.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Hulbert, of Westrop, to Miss Hulbert, of Pickwick.—Mr. Washbourn, surgeon and apothecary, of Marlborough, to Miss Martha Furnall.

At Tilshead, Mr. H. Cousins, of Durrington, to Mrs. J. Worldly.

At Marlborough, Mr. W. Pyke, to Miss Hunt, daughter of the late Mr. Hunt, of Enford.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. White, of the Woolpacks inn.—Mr. William Shergold, 30 years master of Woodyeats inn. He was a friend to the poor, a social companion, and a worthy honest man.

In London, Mrs. Merriman, relict of Mr. N. Merriman, jun. of Marlborough.

## BERKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Reading Dispensary, held on the 16th of October, a report was presented, from which it appears, that the state of that institution is highly satisfactory. The number of patients remaining on the book on the 12th of November, 1803, was 53; and those who have been admitted from that time to the 9th of October, 1804, amount to 480. Of these 369 have been cured; 62 have been relieved, or declared incurable; 6 sent to Bath, &c. 21 dismissed for non-attendance; 29 have died; and 46 remain on the book.

*Married.*] At Sonning, Mr. Richards, attorney, of Reading, to Miss Higgs.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Thorp, to Miss Jane Webb, of Stadhampton.

At Hungerford, Mr. P. H. Palmer, officer of excise, to Miss Kitty Brunson.

At Sonning, Mr. J. Samuel, farmer, of that place, to Mrs. Eliz. Newkirk. Their joint ages amount to 130 years. The bridegroom has had four wives, by whom he has had 32 children and 27 grand-children.

*Died.*] At Newbury, Mr. B. White.

At Windsor, Mrs. Kimberley.—After a few hours illness, Mr. Matthew Bance, of Hungerford.

At Cypenham, near Windsor, aged 89, Jacob Bryant, esq. This gentleman was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, where his father had an office in the customs; but before the son arrived at his seventh year, was removed thence into Kent, a circumstance which is only mentioned as affording a proof of Mr. Bryant's extraordinary memory; for, in a conversation with the late Admiral Barrington, not long before his death, when some local circumstances in respect to Plymouth were accidentally mentioned, Mr. Bryant discovered so perfect a recollection of them, that his friend could scarcely be persuaded he had not been very recently on the spot, though the fact was, that he had never visited the place of his nativity after the removal of his father. Mr. Bryant received his grammatical education at Eton, and undoubtedly was one of the brightest luminaries of that illustrious institution. The traditions of his extraordinary attainments still remain, and particularly of some verses which he then wrote. From Eton he proceeded to King's-college, Cambridge, where with the same love of literature his reputation increased. Declining to take orders, he formed a connection with the Marlborough family, and superintended their education. This connection, we believe, arose from his acquaintance with the late Duke while at Eton. To this patron Mr. Bryant performed the office of secretary, and attended his Grace in his military expeditions, as well as at the board of ordnance. His first avowed publication appeared in 1767, intitled, "Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History; containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon, on the Island of Melite, with an Account of Egypt in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings," in 4to. This volume abounds with learned research and adventurous conjecture; but, in the latter part of his life, some of the opinions broached in it were relinquished by him. It happened that the hypothesis he suggested concerning Melite, was started about the same time by an ingenious Frenchman, but neither of them was acquainted with the opinion of the other. Mr. Bryant having withdrawn to his favourite retreat, devoted himself to literary researches, and at length produced his immortal work, "The Analysis of Ancient Mythology:" a work, admitting all its errors, (and with errors it were folly to deny that it abounds,) that will constitute an epoch in literature, and ever honour his name and nation. The object of these volumes being to sap the cause of infidelity, by establishing the truth of the Scriptures, and tracing the earliest history of mankind through the traditional remains of all nations, infidels were alarmed, and attacks were made, chiefly masked under the pretence of defending ancient opinions, &c. &c. but sometimes openly, and in particular by a gentleman, who died a believer, in the assistance he gave

to a friend, whose presumption in publishing a dictionary to which this attack was preliminary, would have afforded Mr. Bryant ample cause for triumph, had he condescended to avail himself of it. Mr. Bryant, however, contented himself with repelling this attack in a pamphlet which he printed, and presented to his friends. About the same time Mr. Bryant printed also an anonymous tract, intitled, "Vindiciæ Flavianæ," being a defence of the testimony of Josephus to Christ, in the much disputed passage which had been so generally conceived to be spurious. The ingenuity of this defence made converts of many, and among the rest of the late Dr. Priestley. It is somewhat remarkable, that a great affinity in sentiment, between this publication and the observations on the same subject of another learned Frenchman, should have again appeared. (See a Letter to Dr. Kippis, at the end of his Life of Dr. Lardner, by Mr. Henley, where the arguments for and against the genuineness of the passage are distinctly stated.) As Mr. Bryant was a firm believer in divine revelation, he had nothing so much at heart as to convince others. To this end he bent all his learning and all his powers. His volume addressed to Lady Pembroke, "On the Christian Religion," which was followed by his "Dissertation on the Plagues of Egypt," &c. and his late publication on the "History of Balaam, the Standing Still of the Sun; and the Histories of Samson and of Jonah," are striking proofs; though his last work contains too evident marks that his faculties were much in their wane. As a polemic, Mr. Bryant discovered more liveliness of fancy than vigour of argument. In his dispute with Dr. Priestley, on the subject of necessity, he was evidently worsted. His work in relation to the Logos, from Philo, has not much raised his reputation; but his dispute concerning Troy, (which originated from the publication of his friend, Mr. Wood's work,) remain in several points as yet unanswered; as does much of his book concerning Rowley. Mr. Bryant, as a man, had from early life a delicate constitution; which, however, he by habit and care had greatly strengthened. In his conversation no person was more cheerful, entertaining, or instructive. His manners were distinguished for urbanity; nor whilst he preserved a delicacy of address to all, is it any wonder, from his long intercourse with the great, that he should studiously treat them with all due respect. This accomplished scholar, excellent man, and devout Christian, might have remained longer to the gratification of mankind, as one of an higher order to honour humanity, but for a fall from a chair in reaching a book, which occasioned a hurt on his leg that brought on his death. Many unpublished works are left behind him, by which we doubt not the public will be further enlightened.



## SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has been resolved, with the consent of the lord of the manor, to establish a regular pitched market for grain, &c. at Marshfield, to be held every Tuesday. The first market held in consequence of this determination was very well attended; and from its central and convenient situation, this place is expected to become the largest and most complete corn-market in that part of the country.

It is proposed to erect a cast-iron bridge, of magnificent construction, having only one arch about 200 feet in height, under which ships of any magnitude may sail full-rigged, to extend from Clifton-Down, near the old windmill, to Leigh-Down. This will, in addition to the improvement of Bristol-harbour, be one highly advantageous to the inhabitants of that city, and the country adjacent.

*Married.*] At Bath, John Higgins, esq. of Turvey Abbey, Bedfordshire, to Miss Longuet, daughter of Benjamin Longuet, esq.—Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the 83d regiment, to Miss Cantelo.—Mr. P. Hart, of Freshford, to Miss M. Brannon, daughter of Mr. Michael Brannon.—Dr. George Hazleton, physician to the household of the Duke of Kent, to Miss Frances Du Puy, of Taunton.

*Died.*] At Twerton, near Bath, the place of his nativity, Mr. Brimble, aged about 80, a very ingenious carpenter, who superintended the building of the Upper Assembly-rooms, under the direction of the late John Wood, esq. the architect; and where he has ever since had an apartment. Mr. Brimble, about 40 years ago, published a Collection of Poems; and has since written many pieces not destitute of poetic merit, some with a considerable portion of humour, and all of moral tendency.

At Bath, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Browne, uncle to the Marquis of Sligo. Her loss is severely felt by her afflicted mother and numerous friends; for her amiable disposition and lively wit spread a charm over the quiet of domestic life, and created admiration in a more extensive sphere.

In the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Letitia Cockburn.—Suddenly Henry Clifford, esq.—Thomas Binthead, esq. many years deputy judge-advocate of the Fleet, and one of the magistrates of Bath.

At Chew Magna, William Abraham, esq. banker, of Bath.

At Shirehampton, near Bristol, Mrs. Willington, mother of Mr. Willington, of the powder-mills, at Woolley.

At Flax Bourton, James Sparrow, esq.

At Taunton, Mr. John King, of Bristol.

At Bristol, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Birtill.—Miss Love Stafford, a member of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. Rey-

nolds, wife of Mr. Reynolds.—Mr. Reynolds, sen. a proprietor and head manager of the Bedminster and Ashton coal-works.

At Clifton, the Hon. George Napier, comptroller of army-accounts in Ireland, uncle of the present Lord Napier, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, having married his grace's sister, Lady Sarah, by whom he has left one son. He was a brave soldier, an upright servant of the public, and a truly amiable character in all the relations of life.

In the 90th year of his age, after an illness of a few days, the Rev. Richard Graves, rector of Claverton, near Bath, who first became known to the public as the intimate friend and correspondent of the poet Shenstone, and has since attracted considerable notice as the author of many amusing publications. Mr. Graves was a younger son of the late Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, where he was born in the year 1715. His father, who was esteemed a very learned man, and was particularly well skilled in the British and Roman antiquities, died in the year 1729. His son Richard received the rudiments of his education under the Rev. Mr. Smith, curate of the parish in which his father resided, and at whose house he reckoned among his school-fellows, the father of Mr. Hastings, the celebrated governor-general of Bengal. When he had attained the age of thirteen, he was sent to a public school at that time established at Abingdon, in Berkshire; and three years afterwards, was chosen a scholar of Pembroke-college, Oxford, to which university he accordingly removed. Soon after his arrival, he joined a party of young men who amused themselves in an evening with reading Epictetus, Theophrastus, and other Greek authors, which are seldom read at school; till, in a short time, he became attached to Mr. Shenstone and Mr. Anthony Whittler, who used to meet to read poetry, plays, Spectators and Tatlers, and other works of easy digestion. In 1736 he was elected a fellow of All Souls, where he acquired the particular intimacy of Sir William Blackstone. Instead of pursuing the study of divinity, according to his original intention, Mr. Graves now conceived the idea of devoting his attention to physic, and preparatory to that study, he attended in London two courses on anatomy, by Dr. Nichols. A severe illness, however, caused him to relinquish his medical pursuit, and to resume the study of divinity, and in 1740 he took orders. About this time he removed with Mr. Fitzherbert to the estate of that gentleman at Tiffington, in Derbyshire, where he remained three years enjoying in his house the highest pleasures of society. At the end of that period, he set off to make the tour of the north, and while at Scarborough, accidentally met with a distant relation, Dr.

Samuel Knight, arch-deacon of Berkshire, by whose recommendation he obtained a curacy near Oxford. This was particularly gratifying to Mr. Graves, who was then coming, by turn, into office in the college, and had been for some time desirous of procuring such a situation. He immediately took possession of his curacy, but as the parsonage-house was out of repair, he took a lodging with a gentleman-farmer in the neighbourhood. The attractions of the farmer's youngest daughter made such a powerful impression on the heart of Mr. Graves that he resigned his fellowship and married her. After residing about two years on his curacy, he was presented by Mr. Skrine to the rectory of Claverton, where he went to reside in 1750, and till his death, was never absent from it a month at a time. As the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to superintend in person the education of his children, he likewise resolved to take other pupils under his tuition, and this practice he continued, with great credit to himself, upwards of thirty years. In 1763, through the interest of Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior-Park, he was presented to the living of Kilmerston, in addition to that of Claverton, and that gentleman likewise procured him the appointment of chaplain to Lady Chatham. The conversation of this venerable man was rendered highly agreeable by that epigrammatic turn which points his writings of the lighter kind. His constant good humour rendered him an acceptable companion in every society, his colloquial impromptus being frequently as happy as the *jeux d'esprit* of his pen, while both were invariably the unmeditated effusions of a sportive fancy and guileless heart. Mr. Graves's first appearance as an author was in "The Festoon; or, a Collection of Epigrams, with an Essay on that Species of Composition." For the latter he received a silver medal offered by the proprietors of a periodical work for the best essay on that subject. In 1766 he published "Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme," under the assumed name of Peter of Pomfret. In 1772 appeared "The Spiritual Quixotte," which is a very just exposure of that lamentable spirit of delusion and imposture which has very largely contributed to the increase of infidelity. In these entertaining volumes Mr. Graves, however, candidly allows that some of the Methodists are actuated by pious motives, and attributes the growth of the evil in part to the remissness of the regular clergy. His next publication was a translation from the Italian of a "Treatise on Politeness, by De la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento. This was succeeded by "Columella; or, the Distressed Anchorer," and two volumes of poetical pieces, entitled "Euphrosyne," which went through several editions. We believe the following to be a correct list of his subsequent publications in the order in which

they appeared: "Eugenius; or, Anecdotes of the Golden Vale"—"Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of Mr. Shenstone"—"Plexippus; or, the Aspiring Plebeian"—"The Rout-Flenrettes" a translation of Archbishop Fenelon's Ode on Solitude, &c.—"The Life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian"—"Hiero on the Condition of Royalty, from Xenophon"—"The Meditations of Antoninus, from the Greek"—"The Reveries of Solitude"—"The Coalition; or, Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus"—"Sermons on various Subjects"—"The Farmer's Son," as a counterpart to Mr. Anstey's "Farmer's Daughter"—"The Invalid, with the obvious Means of Enjoying Long Life, by a Nonagenarian"—and "Senilities." The two latter were published in the present year. The object of the former is to inculcate a principle of which he was a strenuous advocate, that repletion is the principal cause of most, if not of all the diseases incident to mankind. These he thinks may be in a great degree counteracted by temperance, and enforces its beneficial effects by his own example. His "Senilities" consist of short essays on various subjects, in which, notwithstanding the title, the reader discovers none of those mental infirmities naturally incident to his venerable age. In the preface, written with his usual ease and pleasantry, he assures the public, that this is "positively his last time of performing," and his prediction was verified. It may, however, be asserted with truth, that few, if any, instances have occurred of performers of this kind retaining their skill and power to please at the advanced age to which he had attained.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Pugh, esq. of Thoverton, to Miss Cowlen, of Sampford Peverell.

At Chard, Mr. Charles Cookney, of Lyme, to Miss Mary Wall, of Tatworth.—Mr. James Hine, clothier, of Beaminster, to Mrs. Le Cocq, widow of the late Captain Le Cocq, of Guernsey.

At Beaminster, Mr. James Sinkins, of Frome, to Miss Hine.

In the parish of Corfcombe, Mr. Henry Gillingham, aged 79, to Mrs. Margaret Rendle, aged 69 years.

*Died.*] At Sampford Peverell, aged 68, Mr. William Spencer Dix, many years since a merchant in Exeter.

At Exeter, Mrs. Hdgeland, aged 81.—The Rev. Courtney Pierce Calard.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The mayor of Exeter is laudably exerting himself for the purpose, not only of removing the filth which has so long been accumulating in the various street of that city, but also for having them better lighted and improved; he has accordingly given notice of his intention to fine, with severity, all persons who shall lodge rubbish in the streets, from houses under repair, &c. and who shall not remove the same with-  
in



in the space of four hours. He has also requested vestry meetings to be held in the parishes, to consult on a plan for the better cleansing, lighting, and improving the city. The parish of Trinity, in which the chief magistrate resides, has already engaged persons to sweep the streets, and remove the soil; to number the houses; to mark the names on the several streets, for the information of strangers; and also to erect thirteen new lamps in that parish, which are to be lighted and kept burning during the night, in addition to those already erected.

The foundation stone of a new market house, was lately laid at Plymouth, for the building of which 10,000*l.* have been subscribed on the Tontine plan.

*Married.*] Mr. Southerton, surgeon, of Uffculm, to Miss Ann Tuplin, of Eastleigh near Biddeford.

At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Wood, to Mrs. Hern.—Mills, esq. of Southmolton, to Miss Susan Dormer, of Fowey.—Mr. Nash, to Miss Shipton.—Mr. Jackman, linen-draper, to Miss Dewdney.

At Corfcombe, John Bellamy, esq. of Cheddington House, to Miss Arundel Hann, of Benville Park.

At Gittisham, Mr. William Cawley, to Miss S. Sansom.

At Axminster, Mr. R. Evans, druggist, of Exeter, to Miss M. L. Toby, of Bridport.

At Stoke, Mr. W. Smalbridge, of Exeter, to Miss Westlake, of Plymouth Dock.

*Died*] At Washfield, near Tiverton, Miss Worth, eldest daughter of J. Worth, esq.—At his mother's house, Dr. Worth, of Plymouth.

At Exeter, Mrs. Hedgeland, wife of Mr. Philip Hedgeland, bookseller.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Francis Date, mother of Mr. Date, merchant of that place, and sister of the late Admiral Jefferies of Southampton.—Aged 86, Mr. John Heanes, of Okehampton, draper.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Launceston, Mr. Score, attorney, of Sherbourne, to Miss Jones, daughter of the Rev. C. Jones.

At Probus, Mr. S. Harris, printer and stationer, of Falmouth, to Miss M. Symonds, of Grampound.

At Truro, Mr. Lawer, mercer, to Miss E. Newton.

At St. Ives, Mr. J. Rosewall, lieutenant in the St. Ives volunteers, to Miss Rosewall.

Mr. William Dennis, of Penzance, to Miss Harriet Gwennap, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gwennap, of Falmouth.

At Bodmyn, Thomas Duke, esq. of London, to Miss Edyvean, daughter of the late Joseph Edyvean, esq.

At Manackan, Mr. John Plomer, cornet in the Meneage Cavalry, son of Mr. Plomer, of Kestell, to Miss Patty Caddy.

*Died.*] Aged 21, Mr. Harry Cock, ensign in the 2nd battalion of Mount's Bay volunteers.

At Lamellyn, Mr. Hockin, farmer.

At St. Columb, John Harvey, laborer. *Be-*

ing employed at Carnanton, the seat of J. O. Willyams, esq. he was carelessly putting a sheaf into the threshing machine, when his hand was caught between the rollers, which drew in his arm up to the shoulder, and crushed it in such a manner as to occasion his death in a few hours. He was an industrious, sober, and honest man, and has left a wife and several small children.

#### WALES.

The burgesses of Swansea have, in conjunction with the Oystermouth Tram Road company, determined upon a plan of considerably enlarging the public quay, and of extending the limits of the present graving dock. They likewise propose to draw off all the stagnated filth which collects in the town ditch, by bringing up a deeper level, and arching the ditch over from the mount to the river, by which means a very handsome and profitable spot of ground will be obtained for erecting buildings, and for many commercial purposes. It is also intended to induce spirited adventurers to come forward and embank the river from the public quay to the north end of the western pier, which, when effected, will give to Swansea a line of wharfs, little inferior to those so justly celebrated, at Yarmouth. The new jetty, at the head of the present pier is completed, and the intended eastern pier will be speedily commenced.

Lord Penrhyn, has opened a new and nearer road to Holyhead, through his estate, at his own expence, by which Conway ferry, and the terrifying precipice of Penmanmawr, which overhangs the sea, are avoided.

The great embankment on Monnydd Mawr, consisting of upwards of 40,000 cubic yards, has just been completed by the Carmarthenshire rail-road company, by which means an easy communication may be made from the Dock, on Llanelly Flats to Llandilo-Vawr, Landoverly, and into Brecknockshire, an accommodation for many years most anxiously wished by every person interested in trade, commerce, and agriculture.

Considerable coal and copper works are immediately to be set on foot on the Langeunach estate, Lanelly, by a company of gentlemen of great property and the first respectability.

The inconvenience arising to commercial intercourse from the want of a regular post between Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil having been long experienced, the inhabitants of the latter populous and daily improving village, have lately established a mail for carrying letters and papers five days in each week, between the aforesaid places, that is to say, on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, free of all expence, except the regular postage. By this mail, besides the above pecuniary advantage, the letters, &c. will be conveyed much more expeditiously than by the former method. The conveyance of the mail, (which commenced running on Saturday, July 14), is intrusted to the care and superintendence of Mr. Edwards, of the White Lion Inn, Cardiff. It is fervently to be wished that the laudable example of Merthyr,

Merthyr, may be imitated by other towns in Wales, and with equal success.

*Died.*] At Brecon, Mr. Charles Prichard, aged 73, who was eminent in his profession as a surgeon and man-midwife, which he had practised with much success in that town and neighbourhood, upwards of forty years.

At Nantynwyn near Llandovery Carmarthen-shire, aged 61, Mr John Rolley, who for a period of upwards of 35 years, had conducted the lead-works of Lord Cawdor, in that neighbourhood, with equal justice to his employers and credit to himself. From his earliest years, he had made mineralogy his study, and his knowledge of that science was profound and extensive.

#### SCOTLAND.

The magistrates of Edinburgh, have given notice of an intended application to parliament, for an act for establishing a general system of police in that city, and for vesting the Provost and Magistrates with more ample powers for

making and enforcing a variety of regulations, relative to Hackney coach fares, the weight of bread, &c. similar to those established in London.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At his seat, Abbeylax, Queen's County, Thomas Vesey, Viscount de Vesey, Baron of Abbey Knapton. He succeeded his father, the late Lord, June 25, 1761, and was created a Viscount in 1776. In 1769 his lordship married Elizabeth Selina Brooke, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Brooke, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters. Ever tenacious of his honor as an ancient peer of the realm, his title is transferred without a stain together with his hereditary estates, to his eldest son, the Hon. John de Vesey, born in 1771, and married to Miss Brownlow, sister of the Countesses of Darnley and Powells-court, and daughter of the late Right Hon. William Brownlow.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT was earnestly suggested, a month or two since, in one of these Reports, that government ought to provide, immediately, a new and plentiful coinage of gold and silver money, for the general uses of our internal trade. That suggestion is, we are told, about to be carried into effect. The bullion imported in such great quantities from the Continent, by Hellingoer, is to be coined into half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, &c. to be issued to the public, in the payments from government. A new mint is to be built in a convenient situation near the Tower. The coinage machinery of Messrs. Watt and Boulton, or at least coining apparatus such as these mechanists lately furnished to the King of Denmark, is to be purchased for use in the new mint; and in the whole, a system is to be adopted for the occasional renewal of our circulating gold and silver money, and for guarding its genuineness and purity, which will remove some of the most grievous inconveniences under which our retail trade now suffers.

The prices of grain and bread have continued, almost uniformly, to rise through the whole month of November. Large quantities of wheat from the Baltic have been imported into London, and exposed to sale in Mark-lane. In one week, toward the end of the month, the importation was not less than 24,480 quarters. Within these last two or three days, the prices have fallen a very little; but the fall cannot be permanent. The crops of the corn countries of Europe, taken in general, have been deficient. However, in this and some other countries, the produce may have been reasonably abundant. The war, as it extends, must, of necessity, occasion many of those large purchases of stores, naval and military, which always favour monopoly and raise the prices. Our Ministers and Legislators have never designed to digest any wise plan for the perpetual prevention of dearth and scarcity. It is too late for any measures of this approaching Session of Parliament essentially to alleviate the dearth of the present season. Nothing but unequalled mildness in the winter and spring, or a sudden and general cessation of war over the world, can well save us from suffering a good deal by dearth of grain, and other first necessities of life, between this time and next harvest; though it be not, indeed, probable, that we have any thing like extreme want to fear.

The prices of cotton-wools are advancing; yet, the planters of Demerara complain that the prices are low, and the demand not brisk. They assure us, for our comfort, that the flowers of the cotton have been, this year, greatly hurt by worms; and that the produce will of course be scanty. The crop of coffee will not, it is said, be above one third of what it has been in former years. The produce of the sugar-canes will also, it is said, prove greatly deficient. From others of the West India settlements we have similar accounts. The late hurricanes, too, though much less destructive than was feared at the first, have disordered the rural labour and trade of the West Indies and South America, enough to afford room for raising the prices of the commodities we have from those parts; and hence a general rise of price on almost all West India goods.

The prices of leather continue to rise; in this there is nothing surprising; the consumption of that article in boots, shoes, harnessing, &c. becomes continually greater: the army and navy consume one third more leather, we are told, than the same number of persons would do, if dispersed over the kingdom in the quiet industry and amusements of civil life. Besides, there is nothing in which the attempts of cheapening improvement have been, in the whole, less successful than in the manufacture of leather.



The commerce, by neutral ships, between Great Britain and the ports of Holland, has been, ever since the renewal of the war, remarkably active. The French have, in various ways, levied heavy contributions; but still it was suffered to proceed; and the Flemings, French, Dutch and German consumers, were ultimately made to pay both the contributions and the prime cost of the goods. But new attempts of Bonaparte to extort a million and an half sterling from the Dutch, on account of this trade, have recently threatened almost to put an end to it. We believe, however, that the money will be paid in whole, or, upon some compromise, the trade will be continued; the extortions will by and by be renewed, and still the consumers only must pay for all.

The exports from the United States between the 1st of October 1802, and the 30th of September 1803, of domestic and foreign produce, were as follow:

Dollars.		Dollars.	
To Great Britain, and her Colonies.....	25,369,073	To Malta .....	14,109
France, and her Colonies.....	8,245,013	Austrian Ports in the Adriatic.....	42,025
Holland, East and West India Colonies.....	4,523,423	Morocco and Barbary States.....	36,757
Spain and her Colonies.....	4,535,539	Cape of Good Hope.....	34,522
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. ....	3,279,732	China .....	172,495
Portugal, and her Colonies.....	2,305,548	East Indies, generally, not particularized.....	59,733
Denmark, Norway, and Islands.....	1,892,895	West Indies, ditto.....	1,794,104
Sweden and Swedish West Indies.....	265,470	Europe, ditto.....	335,453
Italy.....	1,571,465	Africa, ditto.....	35,358
Prussia.....	319,625	South Seas.....	826
		North-West Coast of America.....	53,000
		Total Dollars.....	55,8000,031

Of this sum 12,594,072 were foreign produce; 2,724,523 of the exports to Holland, and \$312,820 of those to France, were of this description.

The exports of domestic growth or manufacture, therefore, amount to 42,205,961 dollars, of which England alone imports 11,602,457; Scotland, 2,474,518; Ireland, 2,167,052; Guernsey, &c. 215,237; being considerably more than a third part of the entire. Spain and Portugal united, take only 5,073,638, or near an eighth part.

The principal domestic articles of export were, 2,439,954lbs. of butter; 1,190,867lbs. of cheese; 1,680,546lbs. of ham and bacon; 2,052,302lbs. of lard; 2,079,608 bushels of Indian corn; 1,311,853 barrels of flour; 686,145 bushels of wheat; 31,833 tierces of rice; 57,712,079lbs. of cotton; 59,217lbs. of tallow, and 1,255,442lbs. of tallow candles; tobacco manufactured, 142,415lbs. and unmanufactured, 86,991 hogheads; tar, 78,932 barrels, and 61,178 of turpentine; coaches and other carriages (carriage to the West Indies) 9,893; and shoes and slippers, 26,058 pairs.

The several States contribute to the above aggregate of exports in the following sum:

Dollars		Dollars	
New York .....	10,818,381	North Carolina .....	952,611
Massachusetts .....	8,768,566	New Hampshire .....	491,620
South Carolina .....	7,811,108	Delaware .....	422,153
Pennsylvania .....	7,525,710	Vermont .....	147,459
Virginia .....	7,414,346	New Jersey.....	21,311
Maryland .....	5,209,418		
Georgia .....	2,370,875	FORTS.	
Rhode Island.....	1,275,596	Fort Adams .....	1,099,702
Connecticut .....	1,248,571	Michillimackinoye .....	202,340
		Detroit and Massé.....	40,764

For more effectually adjusting the differences that arise between masters and workmen engaged in the cotton manufacture, it is proposed to repeal so much of the Act of 39th and 40th George III. as empowers the masters and workmen, in case of such disputes, respectively to nominate persons to hear and determine such disputes; and that in lieu thereof, it should be provided, that in cases of disputes between masters and workmen engaged in the said manufacture, any Justice of the Peace for the county, town, or place, wherein such dispute may arise, shall be empowered and required to hear, and finally determine such dispute, if the parties shall by writing under their hands so require; and if they shall not so require, then that such Justice shall nominate four impartial persons residing in or near the place where such dispute shall have arisen, two of whom shall be masters, or agents or foremen of masters, and the other two workmen, from and out of which persons, the master and workmen shall severally chuse one, which person so chosen shall have power to hear and finally determine such dispute. It is further proposed, that with every piece of work hereafter to be delivered out by any master to a workman, there shall be given by the person delivering out the same, if required by the workman, a ticket, stating the quantity of the materials delivered out, the nature of the work to be done, and the price or terms agreed upon for the executing such work in a workman-like manner.

Bank stock is at 167; Three per cents reduced, 57½; Three per cent consols, 58; Four per cents, 73½; India stock, 180; Omnium, 7½ prem.; Lottery Tickets, 18l. 10s.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.25.	November 3.	Wind N.E.	Highest 61°.	November 10.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 29.24.	November 11.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 33°.	November 7.	Wind W.
Greatest variation in } 71 hundredths of an inch 24 hours.			Greatest variation in } 13° 24 hours.		
On Sunday, the 11th, the mercury was down at 29.24, and on the Monday, at the same hour, it had risen to 29.95.			In the morning of the 7th inst. the thermometer was as low as 33° at the same hour on the 8th, it stood as high as 46°.		

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report has been equal to full seven inches of depth; so considerable a fall is not at all usual; it will, however, be found, by referring to the Magazine for December 1802, that the preceding month (November) in that year was a very wet one, more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain in depth had then fallen; the average heat of that month, and of this which is now closed, were nearly the same, that of the former being 46.45; of the latter it is 46.74. Hence it should seem, as we have before remarked, that the quantity of rain in the winter months is in proportion to the average heat.

It may also be frequently observed that a very white frost terminates in rain; this circumstance occurred on the morning of the 23d, and about ten or eleven o'clock, the rain began, and has continued with scarcely any interval to the present time (10 o'clock at night on the 24th); in the course of the present day the rain has been accompanied with a considerable fall of snow; the thermometer having been never higher than 37°, the wind pretty steady, S. E.

For the whole month the number of rainy days has been in the proportion of nearly 2 to 1, compared with those of a contrary description. The following letter will interest such of our readers as pay attention to the science of Meteorology,

" DEAR SIR,

Troston, November 23, 1804.

" Last night, in returning home from Stanton, about a quarter past seven in the evening (I cannot be accurate, for want of sufficient light to distinguish), I was struck with an appearance a little west of the north, like the moon seeming to break through a cloud. Presently after I saw a luminous arch, a segment of an eclipse, of great eccentricity, its altitude being nearly 20°, and its extent on the horizon about 110°. Its breadth pretty uniformly about 2°. Its greatest altitude a little east of the north. Near the western edge of it, about 15° or 18° from its horizontal point on that side, were two cometary appearances of very bright thin light, with splendid, but ill-defined, nuclei to each, of about 30' diameter, parallel to each other, and their trains (cypress-formed) reaching perpendicularly upward to the height of about 18 or 20°, so as to cross the luminous arch, and pass above it in breadth at the middle about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ °. This appearance was very transient, not continuing many minutes. The nuclei of these two lights were close to the horizon, and not above a diameter distant from each other. There was a third, very faint, of similar form, northward. I missed of the *Aurora Borealis* of last month, of which you received so interesting a description, but am happy to give you some account of this. The space beneath the arch appeared like a dark cloud. The rest of the sky in general was very clear and star-light. Had WRIGHT, of Derby, been living, the phenomenon was every way worthy of his pencil.

" I am yours, sincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT."

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*The illness of the Gentleman who usually prepares our Report of the state of Agricultural business, deprives us this Month of the benefit of his Communication.*

## STATE OF THE MARKET.

The average price of Grain throughout England and Wales, was, on the 17th instant, of Wheat, 81s. 9d.;—Rye, 47s. 1d.;—Barley, 43s.;—Oats, 27s.;—Beans, 37s. 10d.;—Pease, 37s. 7d.

The price of Butchers' meat in Smithfield market, was on Monday, the 26th, for Beef, 4s. to 5s. 4d.;—Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.;—Veal, 5s. to 7s.;—Pork, 4s. to 5s. per stone.

The price of Hay and Straw at St. James's market, was, on the 24th, Hay, 2l. 16s. to 4l. 14s.; and Straw, 1l. 11s. to 2l. 2s.

The price of Hops was on the 26th, for Bags, 4l. to 5l. 5s.; and for Pockets, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.